WALLACES' FARMER and Iowa Homestead

IOWA'S LEADING FARM NEWSPAPER

MAY 19, 1956

Take a break, for safety

THE PRESSURE is on. Planting must be finished. Other jobs are waiting. Push! Push! Push! On many farms, the whole family pitches in to get work done. That was the case on the Herb Johnson farm, Floyd county, Iowa, when cover photos were made.

But don't push too hard. Remember that tired tractor drivers are a risky bet. They tend to neglect ordinary safety precautions. And they react less quickly in surprise situations.

Better break up those long days on the tractor seat with a glass of milk or a cup of coffee—and a little chatter. Relaxation makes accidents less likely.

Which tractor fuel for you? . . 36

She works AND keeps house . 44

Who got soybean profits? . . . 56

Want extra research farm . . . 68

Loves to go... *and looks it!*

The '56 Chevrolet

It looks high-priced but it's the Bel Air Sport Sedan—one of two new Chevrolet 4-door hardtops.

It's got frisky new power, V8 or 6, to make the going sweeter and the passing safer. It's agile, quick, solid and sure on the road.

THE HOT ONE'S EVEN HOTTER

This is the car that set a new record for the Pikes Peak run. And the car that can take that tough and twisting climb in record time is bound to make *your* driving safer and more pleasant.

Curve ahead? You level through it with a wonderful nailed-to-the-road feeling of stability. Chevrolet's special suspension and springing see to that.

Slow car ahead? You whisk around it and back in line in seconds. That's handled by Chevrolet's new high-compression power—ranging from the new "Blue-Flame 140" Six up to 225 h.p. in the new Corvette V8 engine, available on all models at extra cost.

Quick stop called for? Nudge those oversize brakes and relax. Chevrolet's exclusive Anti-Dive braking brings you to a smooth, *heads-up* halt.

No doubt about it, this bold beauty was made for the road. Like to try it? Just see your Chevrolet dealer. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMESTEAD, May 19, 1956 (Vol. 81, No. 10). Published first and third Saturdays of each month by the James M. Pierce Corporation, Des Moines, Iowa. Subscription price, one year for one dollar. Entered as second-class matter October 19, 1929, at the post office in Des Moines, Iowa, under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1956, by the James M. Pierce Corporation.

AND FOR LESS MONEY THAN YOU'D THINK!

$43.95*

*Plus tax and recappable tire—for size 9-24—4-ply rating. Other sizes also thriftily low-priced at most Goodyear dealers'. Prices subject to change.

Yes, only **$43** for famous

SURE-GRIP D-15

YOU'RE RIGHT if you think most makes of farm tractor tires look alike—at first glance. And you're WISE if you remember that, in spite of resemblances, *more farmers surveyed prefer GOODYEAR tractor tires than all other makes PUT TOGETHER!*

Why do they? Simply because on-farm experience PROVES that Goodyear pulls better, stands the gaff better, wears longer and more evenly—saves time, trouble, gas and money!

And when a real Goodyear is priced so RIGHT, why take chances? How about a *close* look at the BEST buy in its price class? Just stop off at your Goodyear dealer's and see the great SURE-GRIP D-15!

Goodyear, Farm Tire Dept., Akron 16, Ohio

COMPARE THESE FEATURES:

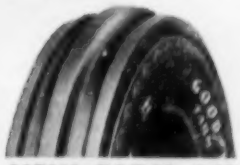
O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R, made famous by Goodyear, means cleaner bite—and cleaner lugs for the next clean bite!

DEEPER, FLATTER TREAD WITH *STRAIGHT* LUGS means greater lug-to-soil contact, vastly improved traction—yet smoother roll, longer, more even wear, in field or on road.

TOUGHER RUBBER COMPOUNDS help lugs retain sharp bite-in edges, give tire greater resistance to weather-checking and chipping.

STRONGER BODY increases tire life, protects your investment.

HERE'S A MONEYSAVING *FRONT* TRACTOR TIRE!



NEW FARM RIB

only **$12.50** (4.00-15—4-ply rating) Plus tax and recappable tire. Price subject to change.

Three long-wearing ribs for easy steering—wide tread for extra flotation—tougher rubber compounds for long wear—husky beads for greatest-ever durability!

GOODYEAR

Sure-Grip—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

MORE FARMERS PREFER GOODYEAR TRACTOR TIRES THAN ALL OTHER MAKES *PUT TOGETHER!*

GOODYEAR TIRES

Look for this sign at your nearby Goodyear dealer's. See him for better tire values—better tire care. Convenient credit terms.

You want that baby so bad you can almost taste him.
Relax. Don't press, brother . . .

Light up a Lucky

it's light-up time!

Man, what a cigarette! Only fine tobacco—**toasted** to taste better—can give you a taste like this. Outdoors or in, a Lucky's the best-tasting cigarette you ever smoked!

LUCKIES TASTE BETTER

Cleaner, Fresher, Smoother!

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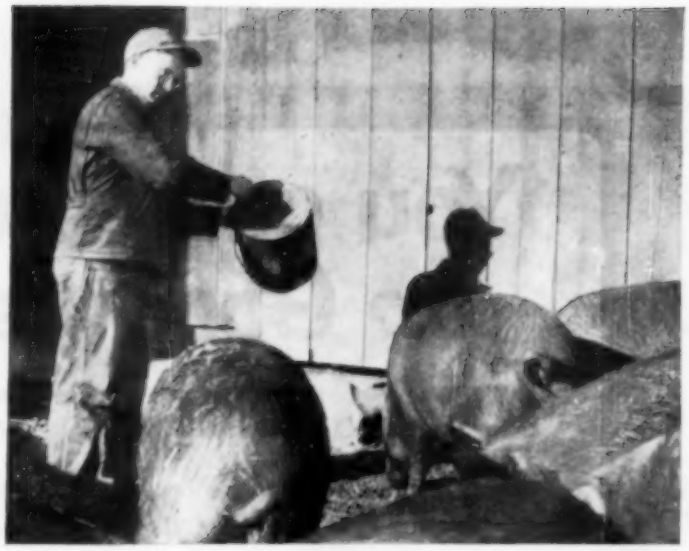
PRODUCT OF *The American Tobacco Company* AMERICA'S LEADING MANUFACTURER OF CIGARETTES



Have hog feed costs come down as a result of new protein combinations containing antibiotics, vitamins, etc.? J. H. Jones of Washington county, Iowa, estimated that new feeds have cut his hog feeding costs around 10 percent.

INSIDE STUFF

CORN GOES farther than it used to in feeding hogs. Thanks to the new feed combinations. But what if you're out of corn?

DROUTH districts got hit twice—scarce feed and low prices of livestock. Maybe it will cheer up Corn Belt dry spots to hear about folks worse off.

IN THE OLD dust bowl, down where Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico try to meet, April storms scooped more soil out of two million acres. In some places, it was the worst dust storm since 1936.

KEFAUVER will be the headline speaker at the second day of the Field Days at Eldora, June 22. Now the Eldora committee is trying to get Nixon for June 21.

I HOPE they succeed. If the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket is elected Nixon has a fair chance of becoming president by 1960. Ike will be 70 then—if he lives. Farmers should look Nixon over.

IF YOU'RE wondering why the British are fighting so hard to hold Cyprus and keep oil flowing from Arab states, here's one answer: British are running out of coal, and atomic power is 10 years away. In the meantime, they must have oil or go out of business.

ARE YOU a veteran or a veteran's relative? General Omar Bradley reports that 49.7 percent of the nation's people are in that class.

HERE IS a tax item from Colliers: "A single person with an income of $100,000 a year from stock market investments held more than six months would pay a tax of $25,000."

IF HE MADE that much farming (don't laugh) his federal income tax would be $65,928. But a man with $100,000 from investment in tax-exempt state or municipal bonds would pay no tax at all. Maybe we need some reforms here.

IN LIBERIA in Africa, protein food is so scant that road gangs catch field mice and eat them to improve their rations. What about sending some dry skim milk over there?

SAYS THE Federation of American scientists: "The purge of loyal scientists for giving frank advice presents a grave peril to our nation. Such a policy, if continued, will eliminate men of independent mind from our defense establishments . . . This is a sure road to national suicide."

LAST SUMMER'S dry weather will be felt in many places for a good while. Trees and shrubs took a beating.

AT OUR PLACE, one minor item is that the red raspberry crop won't amount to much. More canes were killed out than in any year I remember. Even 1936 didn't hurt as badly.

—DONALD R. MURPHY.

WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMESTEAD
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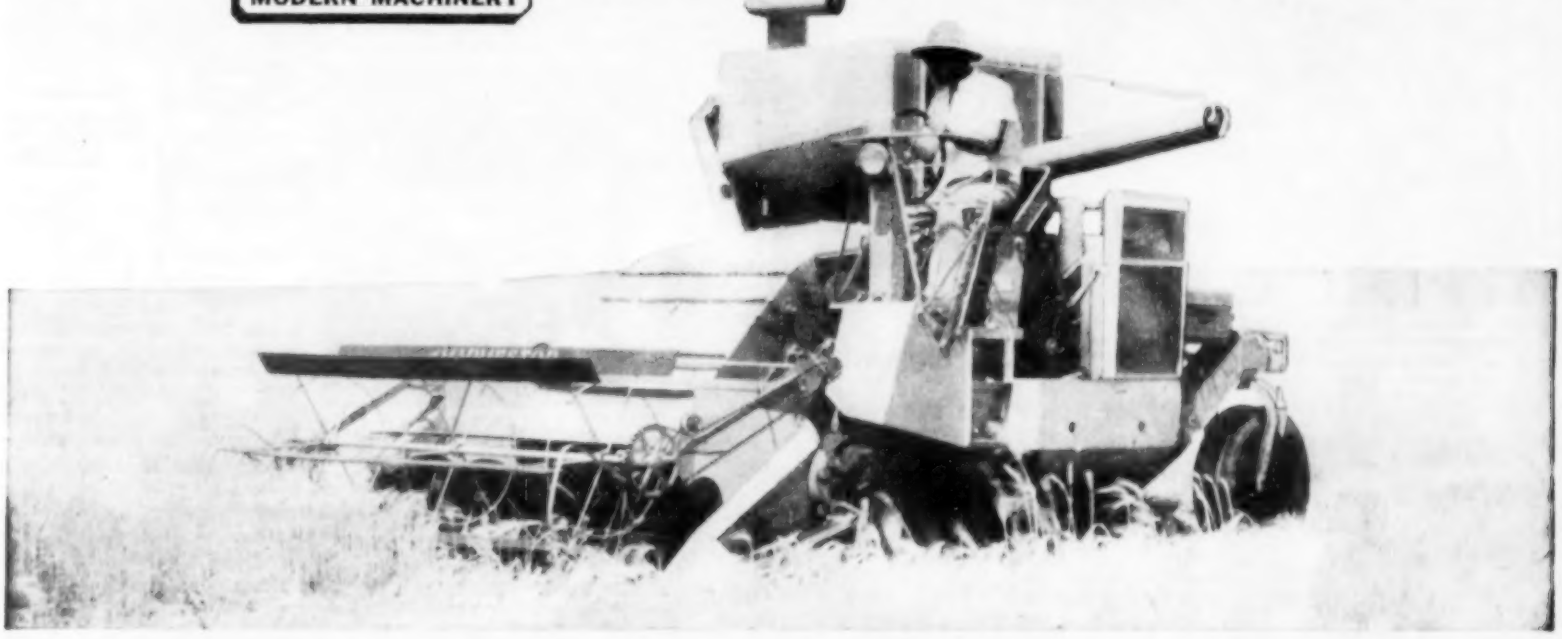
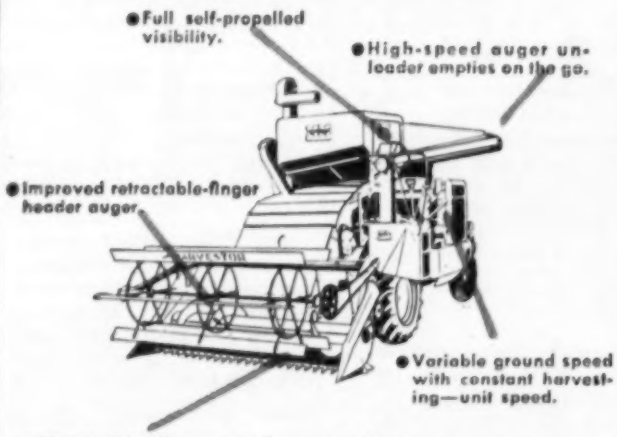
on farms like yours nothing pays like the

Champion MM MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE MODERN MACHINERY **UNI-FARMOR**



HERE'S WHY UNI-FARMING PAYS YOU BETTER IN EVERY CROP!



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You don't have to farm by the section to get those better Uni-Farmor profits. This *champion* Minneapolis-Moline system starts paying off when you buy only *one* Uni-Machine. The self-propelled capacity, performance and easier operation you get with *any* Uni-Farmor machine make money for you from the start—as no other machines can!

PICK UNI-MACHINES TO MATCH YOUR CROPS!

If a big-capacity combine is what you need, make the Uni-Harvestor your first buy. If corn is your main crop, pick the champion Uni-Huskor or the advanced Uni-Picker-Sheller. In forage and hay crops you go self-propelled all the way by choosing the Uni-Windrower, Uni-Foragor, or the new Uni-Balor. You can always add other Uni-Machines at any time; they all mount on the same Uni-Tractor . . . all give you power steering, variable ground speed with constant harvesting unit speed and full self-propelled operation.

If you're planning to buy *any* new harvest machine this year, be sure you have *all* the facts on the MM Uni-Farmor. Talk it over with your MM Dealer soon!

MINNEAPOLIS - MOLINE

MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

1st ALL-AMERICAN IN '54 AND '55!

MM Uni-Huskors have won Canadian and United States corn picking championships two years in a row. Be a Champ with the Champ!

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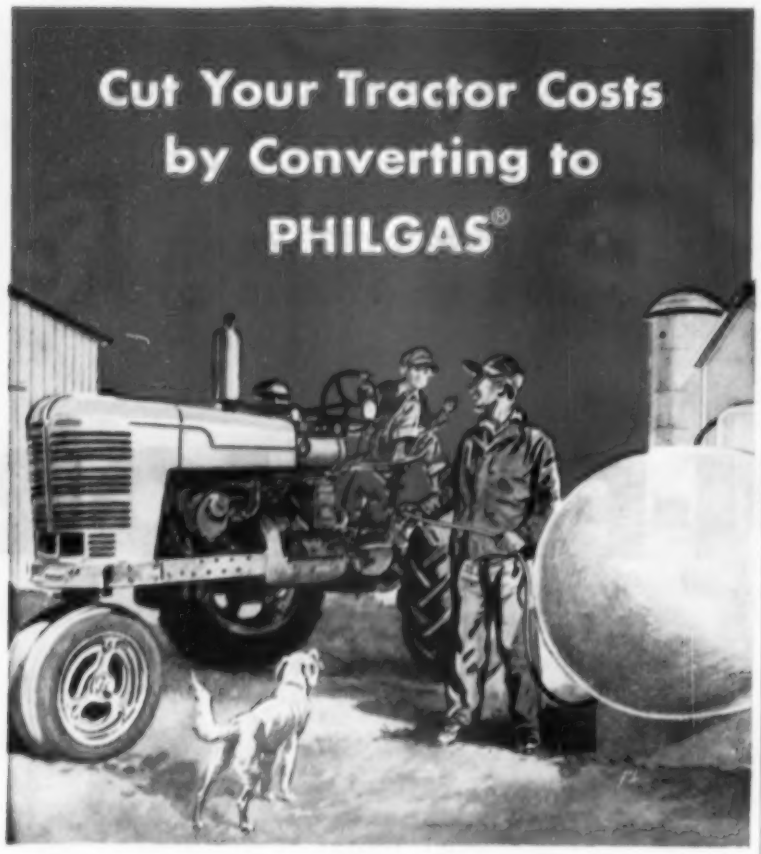

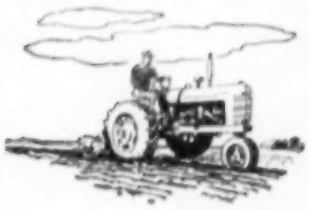

This low-cost, high-octane fuel helps tractors run better... reduces time out for overhauls and repairs.

"A dollar saved is a dollar earned." It's a fact! You can actually save money by converting your tractor to Philgas.

Philgas is exceptionally clean-burning, leaves practically no deposits. Your engine goes longer between overhauls and there's less crankcase dilution. In addition, you save on fuel costs. This powerful high-octane fuel does more work for less money!

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PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY • BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

Will corn acreage be raised?

Farmers shift to planting beans while awaiting farm bill action by Congress

AN ODD thing has just been happening across the Corn Belt. A good many farmers have deliberately stopped part way thru their corn planting and shifted to planting beans. Why?

The answer is, they were still waiting for final word on the second new farm bill. If it passed, then their corn allotments would be raised back about to last year's figures.

As this was written, the Senate had just begun debate on the new bill. Most observers thought it had a good chance of passage. And at least an even chance for presidential acceptance, despite Senator Aiken's prediction of a veto if the feed grain supports were not revised or eliminated.

As it came to the Senate floor, after being worked over by the Senate agriculture committee, the House-passed bill provided:

1. The soil bank program, with payments for shifting cropland to soil-conserving use. If the shift was accomplished by underplanting the allotment for any crop, then a fairly high rate of payment would be made. It has been assumed that this figure for underplanting corn would run somewhere around an average of $50 an acre for central Iowa.

Where the soil bank acreage "deposit" was made from cutting down on non-allotment crops, the payment has been expected to average something like $15 per acre in the Corn Belt.

2. Price supports under feed grains (oats, rye, barley, grain sorghums) in 1956, at levels ranging from 72 to 81.2 percent of parity, depending on final Senate vote.

Next year, farmers could qualify for feed grain supports at five percentage points below the level set for corn, providing they added acreage to the soil bank. That is, they would have to retire from soil depleting use an area equal to 15 percent of their average acreage in these feed grain crops for the last three years.

3. Corn acreage allotment total for the United States would be raised from 43 million up to 51 million acres. This would result in individual farmer allotments of about the same as last year.

However, along with any such allotment revision, may go the requirement that the participating farmer in 1956 also must put some land into the soil bank. This set-aside acreage would have to be equal to 15 percent of the revised corn allotment. Presumably, oats could be clipped down to meet this requirement.

Secretary Benson has opposed such an upward revision of corn allotments in 1956, accompanied by the soil bank requirement. He favors letting the matter go until 1957 when corn producers would vote whether they wanted such revised allotments at all.

Meantime, in the commercial corn area this year, farmers not wanting to stick by Benson's original allotments have the option of unlimited planting for the support of $1.25 per bushel, national average.

4. Five hundred million dollars would be available for supporting the prices of livestock and other perishable commodities. This would be in addition to something like $400 million already available.

5. A food stamp plan must be prepared by the Secretary of Agriculture and submitted to Congress within 90 days from the enactment of the bill.

6. Establishment of a bi-partisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products. It would prepare and present to Congress, not later than June 15, 1957, recommendations for greater industrial utilization of surplus agricultural products, for the manufacture of such products as rubber, industrial alcohol, motor fuel and plastics.

7. Suggestions for the creation of a strategic stockpile of food and fiber would also have to be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture.

8. Restriction of the leasing of government lands for production of price-supported crops in surplus supply.

What actual effect might the new farm bill have on 1956 farm income? For most farmers, the soil bank feature probably will not yield much money this year.

As stated at the outset, some corn growers have been holding off final plantings in the hopes of higher allotments. But only wheat growers will now be able to do much about "depositing" land in a soil bank, and that will be in the fall.

The $500 million "kitty" for supporting perishables, such as hogs, could have a substantial effect, if Benson should change his ways and really spend it generously next fall and winter.

Some mean-minded critics, of course, say he will be doing just this as election draws near.

All in all, it is generally accepted now that legislation by the current session of Congress is not going to solve the farm problem. Another approach which we undoubtedly will hear more about in this session, is greater industrial use of our surpluses.

One Senate bill now in the hopper would authorize the expenditure of $100 million to promote such utilization. Some of the farm groups are warming up to this idea, too. As one wag has said, "If we can't eat it, and can't give it away, let's squash it into the gas tank and burn it up on a joy-ride."

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Strong . . . with Plenty of "Play"
5-FOOT GLASS ROD
$3.00 Value **$1.49**
Flexible glass with aluminum handle and cork grip. Variegated winding.

NEW! Idle Hour Electric
STEAM & DRY IRON
Instant steam . . . but a quick switch turns it to dry! Swivel cord for left or right hand ironing. Large sole plate makes your ironing go faster. Uses tap water.
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Pay Only $1.00 Per Week
Pharis Cushion double duty rayon tire gives maximum mileage and positive skid protection. Means greater driving safety at lower cost!

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Easy does it! Wide 18-inch cut, Power Products engine with rewind starter. Side trim, 2 H.P. engine. Rear ejection chute.

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VACUUM CLEANER
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$49.95
With 7 Attachments
Practically glides from room to room! Swivel top makes all-around cleaning easy. One unit serves for both rug and floor cleaning.

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40% Longer Life . . .
12 Cells Instead of 4!
FENCER BATTERY
Extra heavy hot shot battery gives 40% more service life from 40% more exposed zinc surface. Is your best economy battery.
$3.19

Weeds or Grass Won't Short It!
"WEED MASTER" FENCER
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POWER SICKLE GRINDER
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6¼ In. PORTABLE SAW
Multi-purpose saw for Home Work Shop. Bevel and depth attachment, slip clutch, 2⅛ in. cut. 4700 RPM.
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Briggs-Stratton Engine
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20-Inch Cut
E-Z CREDIT TERMS
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4-cycle engine. Slip clutch. Aluminum alloy frame safely shields blade travel area. Stow-away handle and leaf mulcher.

For Young "Rough Riders"
Maroon and White
STURDY VELOCIPEDE
Trusty bike for busy youngsters. 1¼ inch tubing, 2½ inch head with bronze bearings. One inch tires, nylon bearings. 10 inch size.
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Lightweight CARLON plastic pipe, guaranteed forever against rot, rust and corrosion. Costs less to install.

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THREE TIER CART
$13.95 Value **$12.88**
MARSH ALLAN
Metallic brown trays size 16 x 22. Copper-plated handle and legs. Moves about easily on 2-inch casters.

25¢ Trade-in Any Old Tape Or Rule . . . on
In Plastic Utility Case
12 Foot
STEEL TAPE RULE
Evan's famous steel tape rule, ½ inch width stands up straight to measure! Black-on-white marking. Cast alloy case.
$1.64 And Your Old Tape or Rule

Bernz-O-Matic 2-in-1
TORCH PAK
$10.59 Value **$7.88**
Equivalent of 2 torches for the hobbyist and mechanic. Includes pencil burner torch, extra cylinder and utility burner unit head.

Kills Bugs, Insects and Fungi
Black Leaf
GARDEN DUST
79¢ 8 OUNCES
Spray or dust this powerful formula where needed. Rotenone, DDT and Thygon. Kills chewing insects, also acts as fungicide. Pump duster can.

With Flux in Paste Form
Real 50-50 Tin-Lead
SWIF SOLDER
Just apply "Swif" and heat for perfect soldered connections. Easy to use. Suitable for all kinds of soldering.
59¢ 1½ Ounce
HALF POUND, $1.95 POUND, $3.75

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"*I keep a complete feed, made from my own corn and oats and MoorMan's Mintrate for Starting and Growing Chicks,* available to my pullets during the *entire* growing season . . . including the time they are on range. This practice gives me thrifty, well-developed birds that are housed early and hit peak production when eggs are at peak prices," says Chris Inniger, Adams Co., Indiana.

"*This Mintrate ration is economical* as well as effective. Last year the only money I spent off the farm to bring 201 sexed DeKalb chicks up to housing at 5 months was only 39c a bird—the cost of the Mintrate.

"*At housing time* I changed to a laying ration of MoorMan's Super 5 Mintrate and my own corn and oats. From August through February, when egg prices were best, my birds layed at a 70% rate."

MoorMan Chick Mintrate, and Super 5* Mintrate* are highly concentrated blends of minerals, proteins and vitamins designed for making high-efficiency, low-cost rations when combined with home-grown feeds. Thousands of poultry raisers who keep accurate records tell us Mintrates bring out more of the growth-making, egg-making power of their own grain and range than any starter or grower they have ever used.

With MoorMan's as a part of your ration you can house pullets early and get peak production when egg prices are top. Your MoorMan Man can show you how it's done. If no MoorMan Man calls soon write Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. S65, Quincy, Illinois.

MoorMan's*

Since 1885—71 years of Friendly Service

Chick and Poultry Mintrates

—mineralized protein and vitamin concentrates that help poultry get more growth-making, egg-making power from home-grown feeds.

*Trademark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Extra cultivation steals profits

DON'T cultivate away part of your corn profits.

Even in normal years, one too many cultivations can cut yields and increase costs.

Early in growth, corn forms a delicate network of roots all thru the area between the rows. An extra cultivation —particularly a deep one—may cut enough roots to lower yields.

Of course, any extra time over the field costs you money. And at a time when lower costs are needed to help balance the books.

With subsoil moisture short over most of the state, loss of moisture may be the most important item this year.

Each cultivation turns up moist soil. And thirsty summer breezes whisk away moisture that plants may need badly in July or August.

You cultivate corn largely for two reasons—(1) to kill weeds, and (2) to keep heavy soils in shape to soak up rain.

So the problem boils down to this: Kill weeds and keep soil in shape with as few cultivations as possible.

Let's start with keeping soil in shape. There's not much problem with sands, silts and loams.

But the fine-textured, heavy soils (those containing quite a bit of clay) may form hard crusts. In many cases, these crusts must be broken if much rain is to soak into the soil.

This is about the only time you might want to cultivate even if weeds are not much of a threat.

Now, for killing weeds.

Weeds compete with corn for both plant food and moisture. And they'll use up far more moisture than you lose by cultivaton.

So be sure to get the weeds. But how you do it is the question.

You're off to a head start if the seedbed was weed free at planting time. Fertilizer plowed under instead of disked in handicaps the weeds, too.

If you still have corn to plant, put starter fertilizer beside the hill or row. This pushes corn off fast ahead of weeds.

But even with a start like this, there's still a fight ahead. First weapon to choose is a rotary hoe—or your spraying equipment.

If you don't have a hoe, a weeder or spike-tooth harrow can substitute.

Go over the field soon after the corn comes up. Or even before if a lot of small weeds are showing. With a light crust this is quite effective. And may cut out a shovel cultivation.

With a heavy crust or a loose, dry surface other methods may be better.

Many farmers choose weed control chemicals for this early battle. Chemicals go on fast. And they can be applied when soil is too wet for either rotary hoe or cultivator.

First, you might consider a pre-emergence treatment. The spray is applied to the soil after corn is planted but before it is up.

Count on this to control most broadleaf weeds and a share of the grasses for a while after the corn is up. Pre-emergence sprays are best suited to medium and heavy soils. There is some danger to the corn on sandy soils.

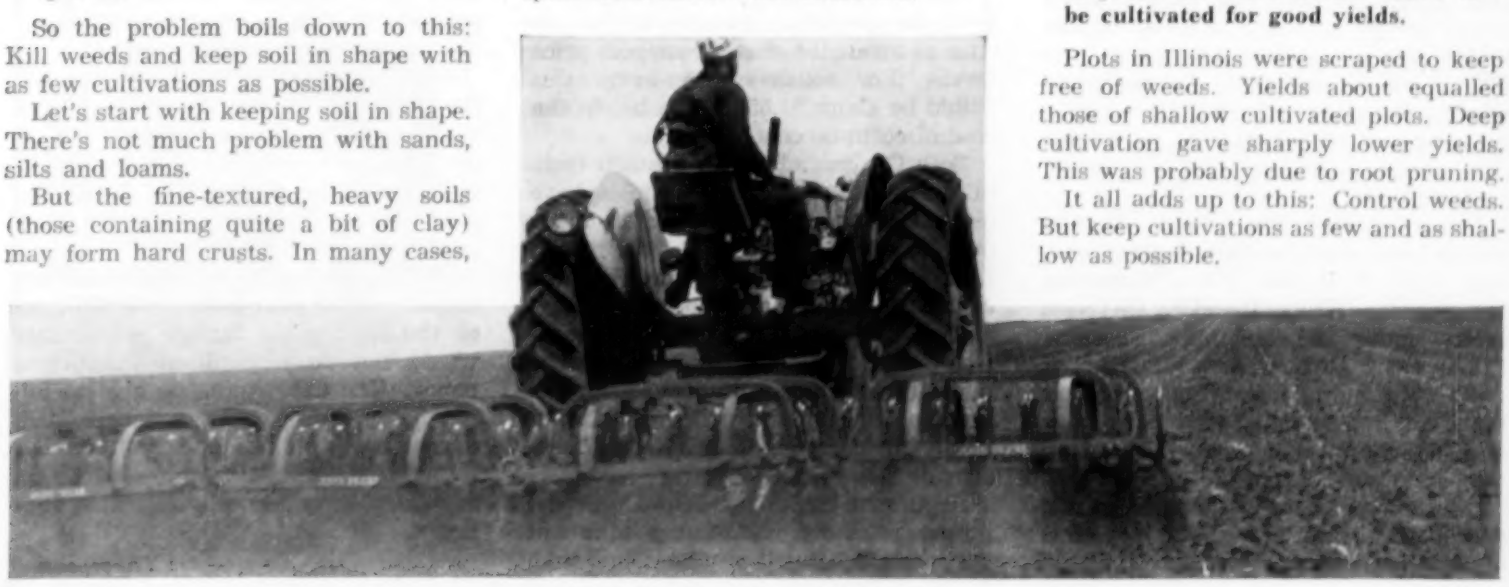
You may prefer to get early weeds with a rotary hoe. And to use chemicals after the corn is up. During early stages of growth, you can get a good kill on broad-leaf weeds.

This combination may let you by with a single cultivation when corn is 12 to 18 inches high. And the cost is little, if any, more than for the usual three cultivations.

Experiment stations have plenty of proof that corn doesn't have to be cultivated for good yields.

Plots in Illinois were scraped to keep free of weeds. Yields about equalled those of shallow cultivated plots. Deep cultivation gave sharply lower yields. This was probably due to root pruning.

It all adds up to this: Control weeds. But keep cultivations as few and as shallow as possible.



Editorials...

Likes painting

Mrs. Clarence Russell of Adams county, Iowa, enjoys painting Iowa farm scenes. Here you see her with brush and easel.

Bonds Keep Selling

FIFTEEN YEARS ago this month, the first defense savings bonds went on sale. Today, about 40 million Americans have some investment in these bonds and their total value is more than $39 billion.

In Iowa, the estimated value of all holdings currently is estimated to be more than $1.3 billion. Iowans consistently have been among the heaviest per capita buyers.

Bonds continue to sell right along. About eight million employees of 42,000 business concerns are buying them regularly to the amount of about $160 million a month, under a pay roll savings plan.

These certificates can be cashed quickly and easily. And they can be replaced without cost if they are lost, stolen or mutilated.

On Bread Prices

IN ARGUING against the farm bill which was finally vetoed, Secretary Benson worried the consumers with a prediction that it would raise bread prices as much as two cents per loaf.

He seemed to regard it as an inescapable certainty that the millers processers would pass the ensuing higher wheat cost along to bread eaters. The bill, of course, contained the two-price wheat plan, under which millers would have to pay 100 percent of parity for that portion of the crop used in domestic consumption.

Before taking this stand, Benson should have read the Department's own new Misc. Pub. No. 712—"Marketing Margins for White Bread." On page seven under the heading "Farmers' Prices Don't Govern Bread Prices," it says: "Farm values of wheat, sugar beets, or sugar cane, milk and hogs (lard) amount to such a small portion (18 percent in 1955) of the total price of bread that considerable fluctuations can take place in farm prices without affecting the price of the finished product."

After Dairy Profits

AFTER two years, the federal government finally is taking steps to get back $2 million of so-called "windfall" profits from cheese manufacturers.

Just before it dropped dairy supports on April 1, 1954, the Department of Agriculture bought 86.7 million pounds of cheese from 109 firms at about 37 cents per pound.

Shortly afterward, the Department sold back this cheese to the same companies for 34 cents a pound. Meantime, the cheese had remained in the producers' warehouses. One large processing firm is reported to have realized $692,000 in this way.

Altho prodded repeatedly, Secretary Benson failed to move for a recovery. The Justice Department is now handling the matter after being prodded itself by a congressional sub-committee.

Tell 'Em Now

IOWA FARM BUREAU members should take note that their county leaders are to meet at Des Moines May 31-June 1 to decide on issues for policy discussions next fall.

Those members who were not satisfied with the resolutions developed last year should take special pains to converse with their local leaders before the Des Moines meeting.

Corn For Less

"A RESERVE of government grain is all right," a southwestern Iowa farmer observed the other day, "but it costs too much to get it back out of the bins."

"Look," he went on, "'free' corn around here is just about gone, and the price now is around $1.50 a bushel. Yet the government asks $1.75. That's because the law says it can't sell for less than 105 percent of the support price, plus carrying charges. That just doesn't seem right to me, considering the tight feed situation we're in."

As a result, some suggestions have been made for easing the feed squeeze, caused partly by last year's drought and partly by the tardiness of the spring pastures and meadows.

Twenty-seven counties in southern and southwestern Iowa recently were on the point of asking that they be declared disaster areas. Upon such designation, their needy farmers would have been eligible for a discount of $1 per hundredweight of feed for breeding cattle and sheep. However, when it was learned that neither breeding hogs nor any kind of fattening animals could qualify, the disaster petition was dropped.

Now a drive is on to release grain from the government stocks at the bin sites at about the current support price levels. For southwestern Iowa, this would be about $1.55 per bushel in the case of corn; 60 cents for oats.

Both Governor Hoegh's drought committee and the Iowa Farm Bureau have asked that these feed releases be made on a loan-in-kind basis. The grain would be billed out to the "borrower" at the current loan rates and would be repayable over the next five years, interest-free. The grain could not be sold. The quantity available would depend upon the applicant's emergency need, but might not exceed a total of 2,000 bushels.

Argument has arisen before over the proper price for releasing government grain stocks. But it is more acute than usual this year because livestock prices have been so unfavorably low. Farmers just haven't had any prospective margin out of which to pay much more for feed.

In a way, of course, the feed price support program is doing exactly what it was designed to do. It is now holding feed prices at a level that should induce some downward adjustment in livestock production so as to help livestock prices.

Unfortunately, in some areas, both the drop in livestock values and the rise in "free" corn have been extremely sharp. For a man already low on funds, this development has been disastrous.

Certainly, it does seem puzzling that after "free" corn gets so scarce it reaches the current support level, a farmer in need still cannot get at government supplies without bidding an additional 20-odd cents a bushel.

Theoretically, farmers with corn under loan should start to sell out as soon as market goes above the loan rate and thus satisfy the shortage. But sometimes, this movement is slow in starting on a rising market.

At any rate, now might be a good time to re-examine the release price policy of the Commodity Credit Corporation while Congress is in session.

Since government reserves exist for the protection of the American people against food shortages, it would not be out of order to consider that the carrying charges on feed grains should be absorbed by the government, at least partly, on defense materials.

Under sympathetic administration and at proper loan levels, the interests of the cash grain farmer presumably would not be jeopardized by such a policy. The CCC would be able to follow better housekeeping practices, such as moving its oldest stocks first, without sometimes resorting to the legal fiction of declaring corn unfit that in reality is not.

—Art Thompson

Chow line— Bunk feeding of hay had to go on longer than usual in the Corn Belt this spring, owing to tardiness of the weather. And how critters can eat when you're short of feed!

Held-Back Calves

IF A BEEF CALF is held back by feed shortage when young, can it go on later to make economical gains?

Yes, says the U. S. Agricultural Research Service at Beltsville, Md. That is, providing the calf gets sufficient protein, minerals and vitamin A, even tho the total feed intake is limited. The Beltsville workers reached this conclusion from growth studies with identical twin calves.

Many Corn Belt cattle fatteners have suspected for a long time that this might be the case. At auctions, they have never been afraid to take a chance on good underfed animals. The trick, tho, has been to determine if the thinness was due to underfeeding rather than ordinary inferior breeding.

Seed Corn "Bank"

OLD-TIME open-pollinated varieties of corn can't compare with hybrids. But plant breeders still use them from time to time in their search for hybrid improvement.

To meet such needs, a so-called "germ plasm bank" for corn has been established at Iowa State College. The collection represents a fairly complete sample of the world's stocks of dent corn varieties. It includes introductions from 35 foreign countries and 250 strains that once were widely grown in the United States.

Like a farmer who hangs onto an old tool, "just in case," the corn scientist also has found it isn't wise to discard any variety, even if it does have poor individual performance.

Odds and Ends . . .

. . . CORPORATION profits during the first three months of 1956 averaged more than 12 percent higher than for the same period in 1955.

. . . GABRIEL HAUGE, administrative assistant to President Eisenhower, recently told a group of Iowa State College students it is inevitable that small farmers will be absorbed by larger farmers because of "technological progress."

. . . CONSUMERS should understand that they are now getting meat at bargain prices which they should not expect to last indefinitely. So says Dr. Herrell E. DeGraff, professor of food economics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

. . . NEARLY THREE-FOURTHS of Americans over 65 have either no income of their own or less than $1,000 annual income, says a recent Twentieth Century Fund report.

. . . MORE THAN a million acres of tillable farm land is being shifted each year into non-farm uses such as airports, highways and suburban housing developments. This is announced by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, following a nation-wide survey.

. . . FARM SPENDING for gasoline and other petroleum products is big business. Such expenditures, exclusive of farm auto use for personal purposes, amounted to more than $1,364 million in 1954, according to the federal Bureau of the Census.

. . . THE HOG PRICE DROP of about $9 per hundred that took place from June to December, 1955, was the most rapid ever recorded in the United States. This comes from an excellent leaflet (Misc. Pub. No. 711, "Pork Marketing Margins and Costs") just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

. . . LANDOWNERS on the whole have had fewer advances in costs than have tenants, says H. C. M. Case, University of Illinois economist. Taxes, insurance, cost of fertilizer and depreciation on buildings have risen more slowly than costs of hired labor, new machinery and repairs, and living costs.

. . . IT TAKES as many workers to get food products to consumers as it does farmers to produce it, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Out of about five million such employees, about 60 percent are engaged in retailing, 25 percent in processing and the others in local assembly, wholesaling and transportation. Of those in retailing, about two-fifths are found in restaurants and other eating places.

Song of the Lazy Farmer

A WOMAN'S never quite as mean as when she's got a house to clean. However gentle she may be when operating normally, and tho she usually doesn't raise her quiet voice except in praise, just give the av'rage gal a broom or let her start to dust a room and she is almost sure to switch into a frowning, raucous witch who's sure there is no bigger louse than is her simple-minded spouse. Whatever you might do, it seems, will generate a string of screams, and you get blamed for ev'ry speck of dust and dirt she finds, by heck.

"Now don't you dare set foot in here," Mirandy yells when I come near; but if I wander off someplace, she's sure to get blue in the face 'cause I'm not right on hand to lug some junk away or beat a rug. There's just one thing to do, I've learned, if I don't want my britches burned, and that's just to pretend to be the dog she thinks I am, by gee. I stick close by with my mouth shut just like the world's most faithful mutt, all set to jump when whistled for to help with some obnoxious chore. That way, at least, I do get fed and run less risk of battered head.

Prescott Lindsay (left) is staying on the farm. His son Robert (on tractor) runs the place now. The son lives in the old family home, and the father in a house across the road. The senior Lindsay is 58; the son 26. Cerro Gordo county, Iowa.

Farmers who retire

Sons and fathers may disagree on the move to town

IF YOU'RE 65 or over, you may be thinking about retiring. And if your boy is ready to operate the farm, he may be thinking about it too.

An elderly tenant doesn't have much choice. When he can't operate a farm any longer, he has to move.

But an owner-operator, with a son ready to succeed him on the place, has a problem.

The Wallace-Homestead Poll asked farmers of different ages what they thought about moving to town and staying on the farm. (For full text of the question, see below.)

Here's the way farm men of different age groups answered:

	Age 20-34	Age 35-49	Age 50-up
To town	70%	69%	48%
Stay on farm	27	22	44

One thing almost everybody agreed on. If the old folks stay on the farm, they should not share the home with a married son.

Younger men generally thought it would be a fine idea if the old man moved to town. The old men weren't so sure.

Women voted about like men on the question. Young housewives were slightly more emphatic about the desirability of the older folks moving to town.

One young woman in Cherokee county said: "I don't think parents should ever linger close to their children after the children have married and are making homes for themselves."

An older woman in Marshall county had a different answer: "I never want to live in town, but my children shouldn't have to put up with me. I hope my sons farm close by."

Renters in general were in favor of older men moving to town. One renter in Greene county said: "It's hard to find a farm now because some of these old fellows hang on."

Has farm opinion changed in the last few years? Yes. In 1949, the Wallace-Homestead Poll asked exactly the same question. Here is the comparison:

	1949	1956
Move to town	54%	62%
Stay on farm	38	34
Undecided	8	4

Social security may have made more farmers feel financially able to move to town if they wanted to. Good farm prices for several years after 1949 may have helped.

Suppose the old folks do build a new house on the farm, do a few chores, keep up neighborhood activities? How does that work?

Sometimes well, sometimes not. An older farmer in Bremer county said regretfully:

"I really think us old fellows should move to town and let the young ones run things. We hate to do it, but I think it's the best plan."

"They say no house is big enough for two women," said a woman in Cerro Gordo county. "Unless the father is willing to let his son run the farm, I don't think a farm is big enough for two men either."

Most would leave farm

The Wallace-Homestead Poll asked:

"John Jones and his wife, both in the 60's, are planning to retire. They have a married son who can run the farm they own. What arrangements should they make?

1. **They should move to town and leave the son on the farm** 62%
2. **They should live on the farm and share the farm with the son** .. 2
3. **They should stay on the farm but have separate living quarters** 32
4. **Undecided** 4

In 1949, a similar poll found 54 percent planning to move to town instead of the present 62 percent. What made the change? Social security, income changes or what?

POWER COMMAND

IT'S HERE IN THE NEW ADVANCED FERGUSON SYSTEM 40

Power Command is the integration of the advanced Ferguson System with other Ferguson firsts to give you complete and instant command over tractor and implement operation.

From your command post in the comfortable Foam-Float seat, with your finger tips on the new Quadramatic Control, you direct operations: raise and lower implements; select draft and maintain working depth; adjust the hydraulic system's speed of response; and hold implements in any position.

Contributing to your command over every farm job are other famous Ferguson 4-Way Work Control features: Variable-Drive PTO for versatile, synchronized power; "2-Stage" Clutching for one-pedal control of both transmission and live PTO; and Dual-Range Transmission for peak efficiency in every speed range.

Now, the one tractor that dared to be different years ago, still leads the way with five new models, every one of them with the famous Ferguson System: the new "40"; 3 "Hi-40" models with convertible front-wheel assemblies . . . and a better than ever Ferguson "35", proved on tens of thousands of farms. *Ferguson*, Racine, Wisconsin.

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Even more valuable on your tractor than on your car. (Factory installed option.)

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what a beauty
and What A Pity!

She Will Never Amount To Anything!

Yes, she looks pretty enough to be a potential high-powered egg-laying machine — yet she will become a useless "loafer" in the laying house! All too likely, she could have become a fine layer, had she not been handicapped by the hidden injuries of disease or unnoticed malnutrition **while she was growing.**

Don't risk having any more "beautiful loafers" than you can help — feed those pullets now so they can fully develop their egg laying potential . . . lay all the eggs they're bred to lay.

Time Now To Switch Your Pullets To The
"LAYER-MAKER" GROWER
GOOCH'S BEST Grower with GroLac

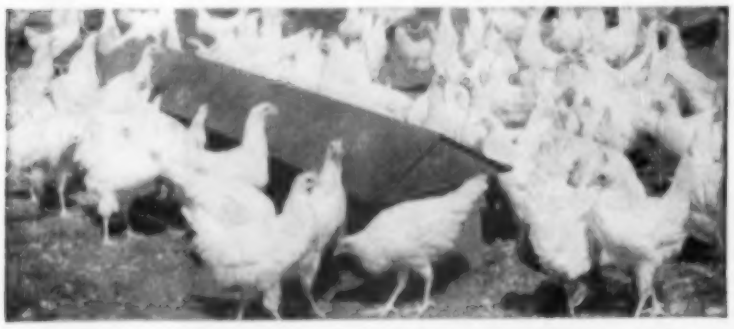
Those replacement birds of yours aren't chicks any more, but they're not layers yet, either. With two or three months to go before they are ready for the laying house, there is a strong temptation to just "let 'em rustle" for themselves.

Actually, this 2 or 3 month period may be the most critical to your pullets' development. Their feed and care now can make a big difference in your egg yield this fall and winter.

That's why the GroLac in GOOCH'S BEST Grower can be so all-important to you. Combined with antibiotics, it provides extra protection to help control crippling disease. It provides extra growth factors to help develop big, roomy bodies and strong egg-making organs pullets need to become big layers. And GroLac will help them get to the laying house early, in time to catch the high prices of the year.

There can be a big difference! Good chicks deserve the opportunity GOOCH'S BEST Grower can give them to develop into top-flight layers. Let GOOCH'S BEST Grower with GroLac make the difference in favor of more eggs and more money for you. See your Gooch dealer now!

NOTE: For Continued Coccidiosis Control, Follow This Plan: For pullets from 6 weeks to 12 weeks, feed GOOCH'S BEST Grower with NFZ, the new modern coccidiostat. After 12 weeks, immunity should be established so you can change to GOOCH'S BEST Grower without NFZ.



GOOCH'S BEST Feeder-Proved FEEDS are part of Good Management

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GOOCH RED CIRCLES ARE VALUABLE
Collect and trade them for valuable merchandise!

GOOCH FEED MILL CO.
Lincoln, Nebraska — Salina, Kansas
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No water hauling chores for James R. Beckett of Macon county, Illinois. Water for hogs is piped to rotated pastures. Above: Beckett refills portable hog wallow.

Pipe water to pasture

It can cut hog chores by one-fifth. Here are points you should consider

WITH a properly designed water system, it costs about six to eight cents to pump 1,000 gallons of water to the place where it's needed.

That much water per day will take care of 250 to 300 hogs. Compare this with the cost of hauling water to that many hogs. And you can see why lots of farmers are extending their water systems to hog pastures.

It's estimated that hauling or carrying water can account for about one-fifth of the total labor required in raising a bunch of hogs.

Added to that: If water is piped to pasture from a dependable well, there's less chance of hogs running short of water during hot days when you're tied up with field work.

If you're thinking of extending your water pipelines to pasture, here's the first question to consider:

Can your present water system carry the extra load?

You can answer that question if you know three things: (1) Peak water use; (2) well capacity and (3) pump capacity.

Each person or animal supplied by the water system can be expected to use the following amounts of water per day:

Person	50 gal.
Milk cow	35 "
Dry cow, calf, steer	12 "
Hog	4 "
100 chickens	5 "

With the above table, you can determine your daily water use.

Now, will your well supply that much water? Probably you can make a good guess, based on experience. But if in doubt, it's wise to test pump the well.

What about pump capacity? Rule of thumb is to have a pump that's capable of handling the daily water requirement in no longer than two or three hours.

Suppose your pump isn't big enough? Or your well won't handle the load?

Richard Overton of Lee county, Iowa, ran into those problems when he got ready to extend pipelines to his poultry house and barnyards last fall. A water system had been installed in the Overton house almost 30 years ago. And it wasn't adequate to carry the heavy livestock load.

Overton's solution was to install a completely new water system for livestock purposes—using the barnyard well.

Both permanent and temporary installations of pipe leading to pastures have worked satisfactorily on Iowa farms.

Ben Penningroth of Cedar county, Iowa, has a water line along the fencerow thru the center of his farm so that water is available in each of six 40-acre fields. Penningroth's pipe is below the frost line. And running water is available in winter if needed.

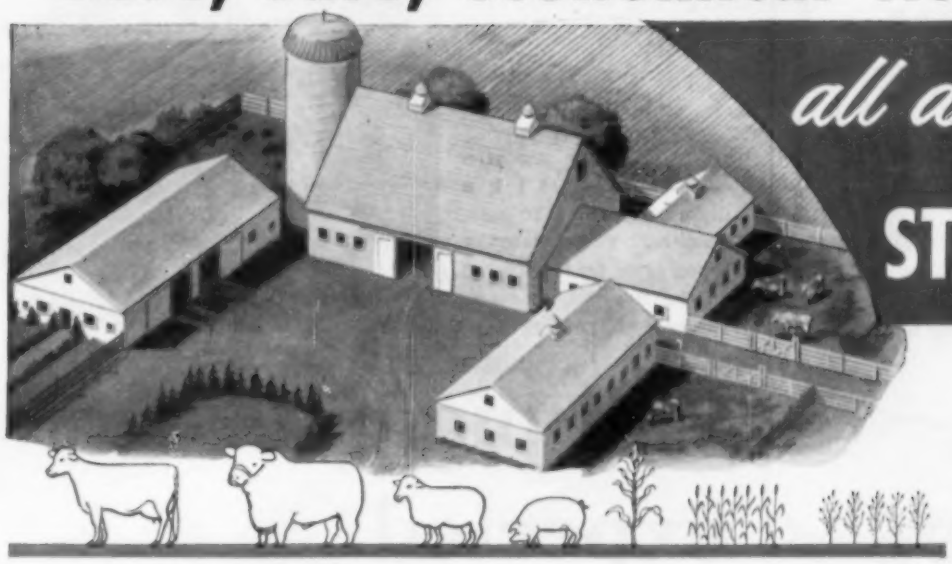
Iron pipe can be laid above ground so that it can be disjointed and moved to other fields as pastures are rotated.

Plastic pipe, however, should not be left above ground, advises Ken Main, agricultural engineer at Iowa State College. It may deteriorate when exposed to sunshine.

For temporary installation, the plastic pipe should be placed in a plow furrow and covered, Main suggests.

Important point to consider in piping water to pasture is the size of pipe. Don't try to use pipe that is too small. Friction loss increases rapidly as the size of pipe is decreased. And if pipe is small and the distance great, you may end up with no pressure at the end of the line.

Sure, safe, economical INSECT CONTROL



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No matter what insect control problem you have, there's a STANDARD Spray to meet it. These sprays are backed by Standard Oil research and Standard's 30 years of experience in developing specialized sprays for farmers. On-farm tests prove that you will get positive control at the lowest possible cost.

Select the right spray for your needs from Standard's complete line!

STANDARD Stock Spray with Methoxychlor. Safe for use on dairy animals. Kills flies and mosquitoes on contact—repels insects, too.

STANDARD 25% DDT Concentrate. For corn borers, potato insects, livestock and buildings (where DDT is recommended), many other uses.

STANDARD Toxaphene Concentrate. For grasshoppers, alfalfa and clover insects, army worms, cut worms, chinch bugs.

STANDARD Heptachlor Spray. For soil insects, grasshoppers, alfalfa weevils. Especially recommended for corn rootworm control.

STANDARD Malathion Spray. Ideal for controlling flies in farm buildings—aphids on fruits and vegetables.

STANDARD Commercial Insect Spray. Special pyrethrum spray for milkhouses, dairy barns and wherever food is handled.

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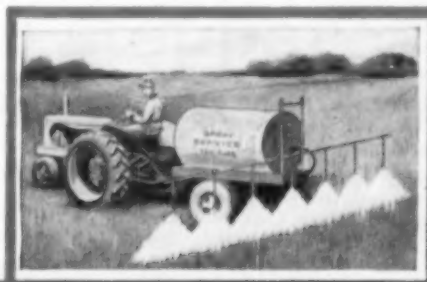

Custom Sprayers
If you have your spraying done by a custom sprayer, ask him to use STANDARD Sprays. You'll get a better job for your money.

Farm Supply Stores
Buy your sprays in town? Your favorite dealer can supply you with STANDARD Sprays. Ask for them.

Standard Oil Agents
Have STANDARD Sprays delivered to your farm. Just phone the Standard Oil Agent in your town.

Easy Control of Weeds and Brush!

Get rid of weeds and brush the *easy* way. There's a STANDARD Spray for every weed and brush control problem.

STANDARD Brush Killer

Contains the low volatile esters of both 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Can be used at any time of year. For dormant spraying—mix with oil. For foliage—mix with water.

STANDARD 2,4-D Weed Killers

Three types:

No. 2—Amine Concentrate (4 lbs. of 2,4-D per gallon). Mixes easily with water—controls broad-leafed weeds in small grain crops, corn, pastures and lawns.

No. 5—Mixed Ester Concentrate (4 lbs. of 2,4-D per gallon). Mixes with either water or oil—controls most broad-leafed annual weeds as well as herbaceous and perennial weeds.

No. 3-E—Mixed Ester Concentrate (6 lbs. of 2,4-D per gallon). Mixes with water or oil—primarily designed for airplane spraying.

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You expect more from STANDARD and get it!

SIDE DRESS EARLY WITH JOHN DEERE

VITREA

45% NITROGEN

" - - - I'd say us corn stalks will need lots of nitrogen during the coming few weeks so we can put on big, healthy profitable ears - - - and naturally we want the very best nitrogen - - - that's why I say be sure to buy John Deere Vitrea - - - here's why:"

- **It's 45% nitrogen - - -** fewer bags to handle
- **It's Urea nitrogen - - -** quick acting yet longer lasting
- **It's dust-free,** free flowing pellets
- **It's ideal for all crops - - -** side dressing, top dressing or plow down
- **Makes highest yields - - -** yet competitively priced

Order John Deere Vitrea today from your regular fertilizer dealer. If he does not have Vitrea in stock, he can order and get prompt delivery.

SEND FOR FREE JOHN DEERE NITROGEN CALCULATOR

"Quickly figures the amount of different nitrogen fertilizers required per acre."

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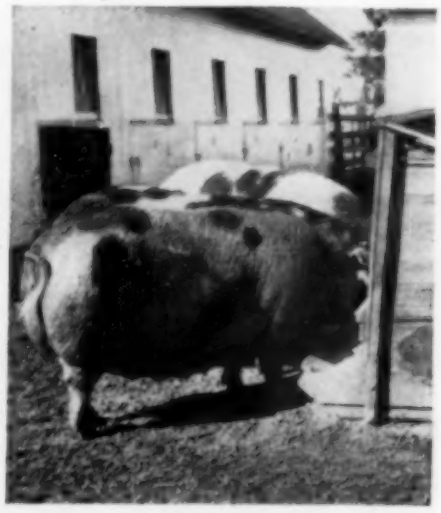


Keep or sell sows like these is a problem to some farmers. These lengthy brood sows were pictured on the Byron Cory farm, Henry county, Iowa.

Fall pig cuts expected

Corn-hog price ratio should improve, but no big profits seen in fall pigs

WHAT are the prospects for hog supplies and hog prices nine to 12 months ahead? What changes in feed costs?

If you raise fall pigs, you'd like to know. Sow numbers can still be changed.

The semi-annual Pig Crop Reports give information that has been quite reliable. But this report will not be available until late June. Some decisions must be made before that.

So we might look at the changes in sow numbers that can be expected at this point in the hog production cycle. Then consider what, if any, factors might modify this change.

As all hog raisers know, the corn-hog price ratio has been unfavorable for some months. And farmers have indicated a reduction in the spring pig crop.

The usual thing would be for farmers to follow that reduction by a reduction in sows for fall pigs. The corn-hog price ratio is still unfavorable.

In the last few months, the ratio has been 10 or 11 to one. That is, 100 pounds of live hog brought the value of 10 or 11 bushels of corn.

Farmers nearly always reduce sow numbers when the ratio is less favorable than 12 or 13 to one. Average Iowa ratio is 13.6 to one.

So a reduction in sows for fall pigs is expected.

But of course other factors might change farmers from the usual course. Let's examine feed price prospects, etc.

The corn loan will be eight cents lower on this year's crop than it was on 1955 corn. But all corn produced will have a floor at $1.25, national average. (About $1.20 average in Iowa.)

So it seems likely, that on the average, feed prices will be about the same as last year. At least there's no prospect of enough difference to make farmers change sow numbers.

The threat of drouth could make some farmers change sow numbers. No one would want to buy corn to feed hogs at present prices.

This threat would make farmers reduce sows more rapidly than would be expected from prices alone. But the drouth threat doesn't cover enough territory to affect U. S. totals much.

When you consider the whole feed situation, there is nothing to indicate anything but a normal reduction in the fall pig crop for this time in the hog production cycle.

According to past history, the reduction in fall sows this year could be anywhere from five to 12 percent.

But will some farmers boost sow numbers expecting others to cut down? Then they'd expect to cash in on a hog scarcity such as we had in early 1954.

Farmers never have changed sow numbers thru anticipating changes in the hog production cycle. They've always made changes according to profits on the last crop of hogs sold.

So it appears unlikely that enough farmers would increase sow numbers from such reasoning to interfere with the normal changes in hog production.

But some individuals may increase sows expecting to make money when others have cut down. What will happen to them?

It should be noted that a 12 percent reduction in sows for fall pigs will still leave us with a fall pig crop around 33 million pigs. Just about the number raised in 1954 and sold in 1955.

That crop of fall pigs sold for about $16 on the farm. If this next pig crop brings those prices the corn-hog price ratio would be under 12 to one, assuming steady feed prices. That's an unprofitable ratio.

With the normal reduction in sows for fall pigs, the hog raiser will be in better position the first half of next year compared to early months of this year.

But it's still too soon for hog raisers to increase sows in the expectation of making big profits on scarce hogs.

Simple, direct drive matches ground speed to reel speed

Fast stepper with a velvet touch

At ground speeds up to 8 mph you still rake hay *gently* with New Holland's 5-bar reel Rolabar Rake.

Turn the whole field into fluffy windrows in half the time *without* shattering the protein-bearing leaves and blossoms. You get straight, uniform windrows that dry quicker, make baling or chopping faster, pickup cleaner. On corners, the windrow's uniform, easy to follow, too.

How's it done? First, the Rolabar's 5-bar reel allows low reel speeds even at high tractor speeds. And second, the Rolabar moves hay from swath to windrow with *half* the forward travel needed by ordinary side rakes—so there's less chance of hay damage.

If *you* want to beat bleaching sun or leaching rain . . . harvest leafy, rich hay, then see your New Holland dealer right away. You'd be surprised at how big a chunk a Rolabar can cut out of your feed bill.

New Holland Machine Company, a subsidiary of Sperry Rand Corporation, New Holland, Pennsylvania.

Exclusive PRES-TO Jack
for quicker, easier hook-up!

It takes but a few seconds to hitch the Rolabar Rake to a tractor. Just press down (or pull up) to bring the hitch level with drawbar. Then pivot rake forward into hook-up position and drop pin in. You're ready to go! For parking, drop jack and back up. Spring in jack automatically adjusts to the correct height.

NEW HOLLAND
"First in Grassland Farming"

builds beef
FASTER!

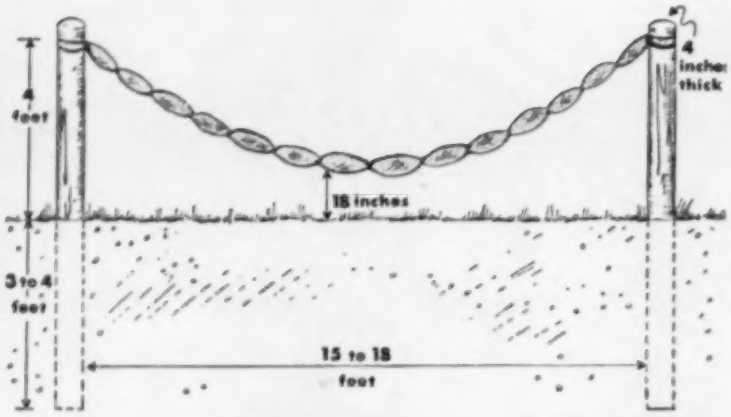
Combine the "eye of the master" with the *master touch* of Sweet Lassy in your cattle feeding program!

There's good reason why Sweet Lassy helps you build beef faster! Sweet Lassy has proved itself for over 30 years as an outstanding cattle supplement. Here's why:

1. **Sweet Lassy sharpens the appetite of your cattle!**
2. **Sweet Lassy produces a smoother market finish!**
3. **Sweet Lassy increases rumen action!**
4. **Sweet Lassy stretches your farm feeds so your cattle cost you less to feed!**
5. **Sweet Lassy gives you faster gains . . . available with Stilbestrol, your cattle gain up to 37% faster than on ordinary ration.**

put your cattle on
SWEET LASSY®
see your dealer TODAY!
Available in range or bunk size pellets. Manufactured in 11%, 22%, and 30% protein. Vitamin "A" can be added where it is needed.

SCHREIBER MILLS, INC. ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI



Cable treater consists of burlap-wrapped barbed wire hung between two posts. When saturated every two weeks with five percent DDT or methoxychlor, it gives good control of hornflies. Wrap the twisted barbed wire strands with burlap until it is about three inches in diameter. Locate the device near water. And cattle will treat themselves.

To keep flies off cattle

Animals must be treated. What equipment? Which insecticides?

"THAT'S the easiest way I've ever found to control flies on cattle. It sure beats spraying!"

Tip Lucas of Adams county, Iowa, is speaking. And he's referring to the chain or cable type treater pictured above.

Lucas has a herd of purebred beef cows. And the cable type treater has been a key part of his fly control program for several years.

"I just wrap about 20 burlap sacks around four or five strands of barbed wire," Lucas explains. "Then I hang 'em up between a couple of gate posts and saturate 'em with DDT and fuel oil."

Lucas uses a mixture of one gallon of 25 percent DDT in four gallons of No. 2 fuel oil. And he soaks the burlap sacks about every two weeks during the fly season.

Cows and calves delight in rubbing on the cable, Lucas has found. And in doing that, they get the fly-killing insecticide on their hair coats.

Barbed wire works better than smooth cable in the rubbing device, Lucas has found.

"I made one on a cable," he says. "And I found that it's easy to rub the sacks off. One that's made with barbed wire may last for a couple of seasons," Lucas adds.

You can buy cable type treaters which do about the same job as the homemade devices. Advantage of the commercially made treaters is that they may be automatic. The cable is recharged with insecticide as the animals rub on it. And you don't have to bother with keeping the cable saturated.

The cable type treater also can be used for dairy cows. But if that's the case, methoxychlor should be substituted for the DDT—as DDT is not approved for use on dairy cows.

This kind of treatment is quite effective against hornflies—those small flies that cluster by the hundreds on backs, shoulders and heads of cattle. It also protects cattle from mosquitoes.

Houseflies may be resistant to methoxychlor or DDT. But not hornflies. Research indicates that hornflies don't develop resistance.

Spraying cattle every couple of weeks with these insecticides also keeps hornflies under control. And some dairy farmers get the job done by spraying daily with space sprays which contain various combinations of pyrethrins, piperonyl butoxide, organic thiocyanates, sulfoxide and allethrins.

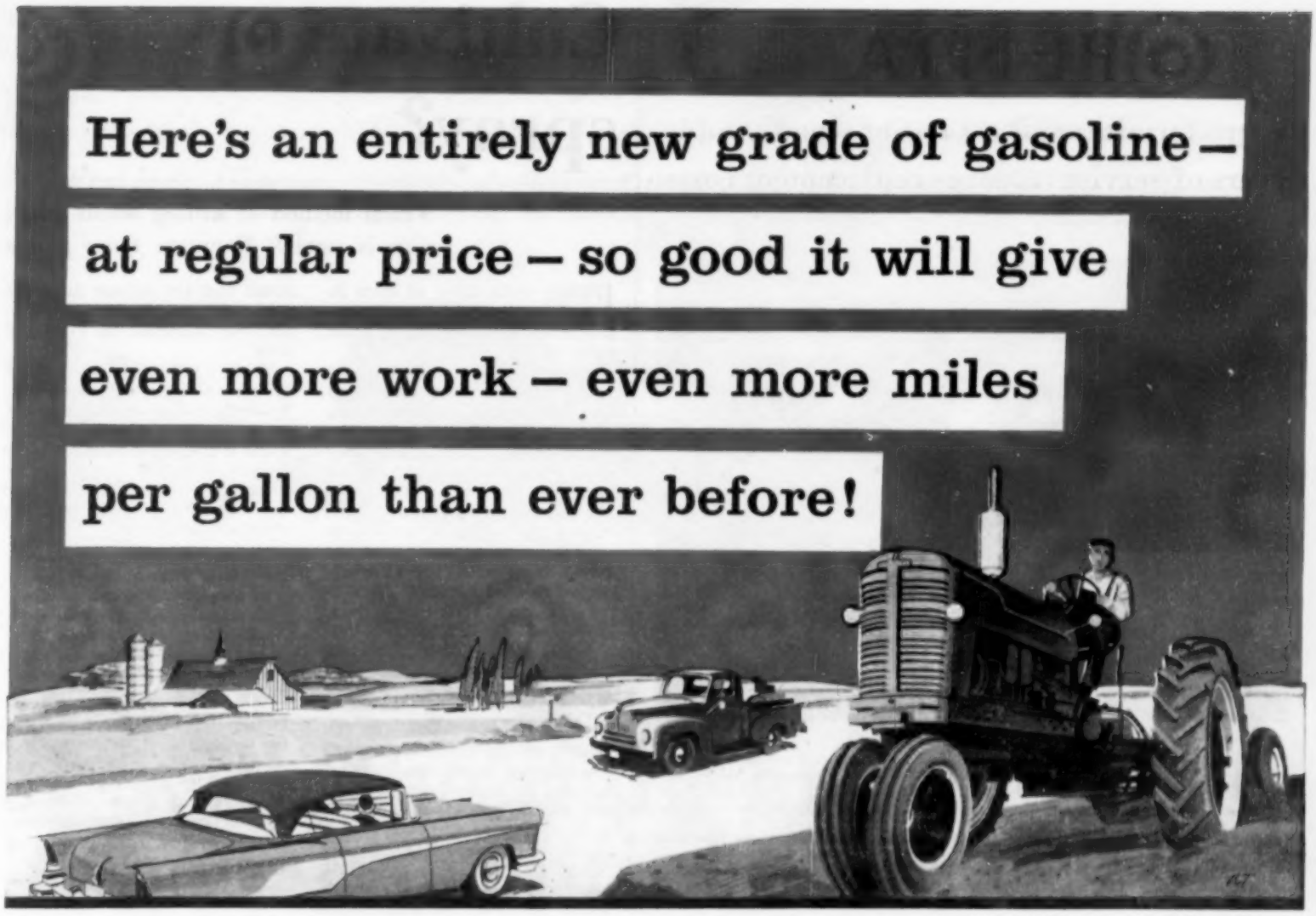
On hornflies, the point to remember is this: It takes some kind of treatment on the cattle to control 'em. Spraying buildings or using baits won't whip the hornfly problem. That's because hornflies spend most of their time on the cattle—leaving only to lay eggs in fresh manure droppings.

However, treatment with DDT or methoxychlor doesn't protect cattle from stable flies or horse flies. If these larger flies are pestering cattle, your only effective method of chemical control is to spray the animals daily with a space spray.

Space sprays can be applied with hand sprayers, motor-driven foggers or with treadle sprayers. The treadle sprayer is best adapted to the needs of the beef herd owner—as it permits cattle to spray themselves.

Good results with the treadle sprayer have been obtained when the device was placed between pasture and water. In that way, cattle passed thru the sprayer at least twice daily. Some dairymen have placed the treadle sprayers at the entrance to the barnyard or the milking parlor.

Control of flies on animals is, of course, only part of the complete fly control program. Also to be considered are sanitation and use of residual sprays and/or baits around buildings. Those points were discussed on page 34 of the May 5 issue.



Announcing–New Grade

Mobilgas R

AT REGULAR PRICE!

Now you can get even more miles per gallon–because Mobilgas R contains **MC4** *and higher-than-ever octane!*

If you want really smooth, full-powered performance from all your farm machines fill up with New Mobilgas R—an entirely New Grade of gasoline at *regular* price. Its octane has been raised to that of premium gasoline of only a few years ago. It will now give you *even more work . . . even more miles per gallon!*

New Grade Mobilgas R has been *further* improved with new gas-saving MC_4—most effective combination of chemical additives ever put in gasoline to correct common engine ills. MC_4 saves you gasoline *four* different ways:

Cleans carburetor interiors—keeps them clean. Extends spark plug life. Controls harmful pre-ignition. Reduces stalling on damp, cool days.

For more work per gallon . . . fill up with new Mobilgas R!

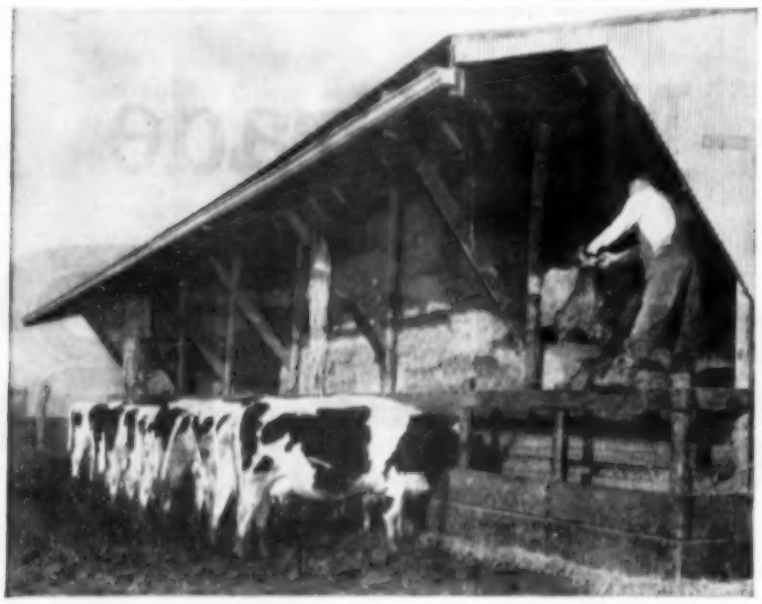
SOCONY MOBIL OIL COMPANY, INC.

PENTA*

keeps termites and rot out of wood... adds years of service... saves replacement costs

POSTS
for fencing

Posts treated with *PENTA chlorophenol are ideal for feedlot fencing. They resist rot and termites, keep their strength longer . . . add years to the life of any fence installation. A clean preservative, PENTA leaves posts natural in color and easier to handle, even on hot days. PENTA-treated posts can be painted sooner, too. This feed lot, built with PENTA-treated** posts, is on the 176-acre Hereford farm of E. A. Newman, Aurora, Nebraska.



POLES
for buildings

This sturdy combination hay barn and feeder shed on the Charles Warnock farm near Wakefield, Kansas, was built with PENTA-treated** poles. Simplified pole construction cuts building costs sharply—speeds erection! Plans for low-cost pole barns, sheds and other structures are readily available.

**For your protection, buy only posts and poles that have been treated in accordance with Government Specification TT-W-571.

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Dept. PE 987N-1, Midland, Michigan

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Please send me, without cost or obligation

☐ Booklet "PENTA Pressure-Treated Farm Posts".

☐ Information on low-cost PENTA-treated pole buildings.

☐ Location of my nearest PENTA-treated post and pole dealer.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS

DOW

Cultivate or spray?

Which method of killing weeds when corn is small? Compare these points

FIRST cultivation of corn is often a slow and tedious job. It's more expensive than later cultivations.

Probably you've wished a good many times that you could skip that first cultivation. Some farmers are doing just that.

Instead of cultivating, they apply one-fourth to one-half pound of 2,4-D when corn is in the three or four-leaf stage. Corn of that size isn't likely to be damaged by the chemical. And the broad-leafed weeds are killed.

The early treatment is effective against morning glory, cocklebur, smartweed, lambs quarter, pigweed, field bindweed, button weed and sunflower. And it's fairly effective against Canada thistle.

Of course, 2,4-D won't do the trick if grassy weeds are a problem. Grassy weeds can be killed in corn by spraying with other chemicals. But the treatment is more expensive and risky—with chemicals now available.

Assume you have spraying equipment. And that broad-leafed weeds are the major weed problem in your cornfield. Should you substitute spraying for first cultivation?

Let's consider the arguments for and against. First, what about cost?

Most accurate field work cost figures that are available come from the Iowa State College Farm Service. That's the organization that does the field work on various college farms.

Last year, it cost the college $2.25 per acre to spray corn with 2,4-D.

That included cost of 2,4-D, fuel, labor and depreciation on equipment. It was the actual cost of the operation—without any profit margin for the owner of the equipment.

Cultivation with a two-row outfit cost the college $1.35 per acre. With a four-row cultivator, cost dropped to $1.05 per acre.

Those are the average costs for several cultivations. First cultivation would cost slightly more. So for first cultivation, you might want to add 40 cents an acre to the above figures.

Even at that, cultivation gets the edge over spraying from the standpoint of cost.

However, spraying does offer some advantages—harder to measure in terms of dollars and cents. How important these advantages are may depend on the individual farmer's circumstances.

For one thing, spraying usually requires less time. That can be important if other work is pressing.

There's no danger of damaging corn root systems when you spray. Corn is a shallow-rooted plant. And close cultivation can prune roots.

It's possible, also, that spraying may conserve soil moisture. Cultivation exposes large amounts of damp soil to the drying action of the air.

Another advantage of spraying is that 2,4-D can be applied when soil is too damp for cultivation. In some years, this is an important point.

There's another possibility for control of weeds in small corn. That's the rotary hoe.

Under favorable conditions, the rotary hoe might be your most economical and effective means of killing the weeds.

The college farm service operated a two-row rotary hoe last year for only 95 cents an acre.

Grassy weeds as well as broad-leafed weeds can be killed with a rotary hoe—if you get into the field before the weeds get a good start.

Mud-Road Mac

"Sure miss the good old days . . . 25 cent hogs and one cent post cards.

For less disease . . . more dollar returns

keep 'em growing right

with the right amount of the right antibiotic in feeds every day

. . . the world's greatest disease-fighter

AUREOMYCIN®

CHLORTETRACYCLINE

The right amount each day helps keep disease away!

Keep your pigs HEALTHY all through the growing period and continue to raise them at less cost per pound of gain!

Give them good supplements containing the *right* amount of AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline – the world's greatest disease-fighter.

During the growing period, your pigs can still be retarded by *visible* clinical diseases such as infectious enteritis and atrophic rhinitis. They can still be set back by "sub-clinical" diseases – the *invisible* diseases that slow down appetite and growth.

AUREOMYCIN, at the recommended level, guards your pigs against both clinical and sub-clinical disease. The power of AUREOMYCIN in suppressing a wide variety of harmful bacteria reduces your hog raising costs in three ways: (1) You *save* pigs. (2) You *save* feed. Pigs don't waste nutrients fighting disease – they use them to put on maximum gains. (3) You *save* time. Pigs get to market sooner.

The table below tells you the *right* amount of AUREOMYCIN your pigs *should receive each day:*

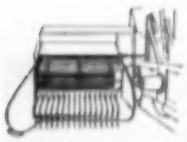
Weight of Pig	AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline your pigs should receive	AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline per ton of Complete Feed
Up to 35 lbs.	1.5 milligrams *daily* per pound of body weight	100 grams
35 lbs. to 75 lbs.	1.5 milligrams *daily* per pound of body weight	50 grams*
	(*Continue this level to market, if disease is observed in herd)	
75 lbs. to market	0.5 milligrams *daily* per pound of body weight	20 grams

Your feed manufacturer or feed mixer can supply you with feeds and supplements that meet these requirements. See him.

"Look for me! When I'm on a tag, you know it's in the bag – AUREOMYCIN"

CYANAMID

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY | ANIMAL FEED DEPARTMENT | 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, N. Y. 20, N. Y.



Vertical, undershot elevator levels out bunches. Solid table bottom

Proven knotter ties under compression, extremely accurate

Enclosed drives run in bath of oil, heavy ball bearings

Needles pass through plunger — not the hay, less wear

but bales 'em fast!

MASSEY-HARRIS SLICER BALER

LEAF-GUARD design — the Massey-Harris way of crop protection — starts at the small diameter pick-up that travels the crop a shorter distance. It continues up the solid table with its leaf-saving undershot elevator . . . through the enclosed cross conveyor with its gentle tumbling action . . . and on into the bale chamber where every charge retains a high leaf count.

With leaf-guard design the knotter ties under compression to capture more of the protein-rich leaves . . . assures highly palatable feed with more grow-power for livestock.

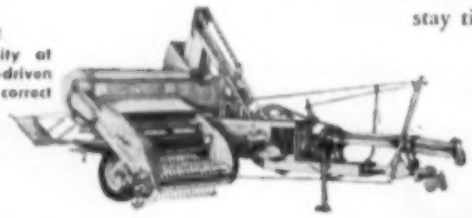
And the capacity to maintain leaf-guard efficiency is constant, dependable. A big, heavy flywheel keeps up uniform baling speed . . . assures perfect timing and accuracy that turns out firm 14 x 18 x 37 inch bales . . . tied tighter to take a lot of handling, to stay tied under storage.

NO. 1 ENGINE DRIVEN BALER

Powered by a 25 hp air-cooled engine, the No. 1 Baler turns out up to 7 bales a minute depending on moisture. Leaf-guard design saves more of the protein-rich leaves in every bale.

NO. 1 PTO BALER

Custom baler capacity at low cost. Heavy, belt-driven flywheel maintains correct power delivery for uniform bales.



Ask for a demonstration

See these big-capacity leaf-guard balers in action on your farm. See how they put new efficiency into haymaking. For folder write Massey-Harris, Dept. E-25, Racine, Wis.

Keep your eye on

Massey-Harris

FOR BETTER FARMING, JOIN YOUR SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Farm and Feedlot

Undulant Fever On Increase In Iowa

Iowa doctors reported more than 405 cases of undulant fever (brucellosis in humans) in Iowa in 1955.

This is an increase of 54 cases over 1954, according to Dr. John B. Herrick, Iowa State College veterinarian.

The greatest number of cases were reported in counties having packing plants — 25 in Black Hawk, 36 in Dubuque, 19 in Polk and 45 in Scott. Humans will continue to get the disease as long as there is disease in animals, Dr. Herrick warns.

The Iowa State College veterinarian suggests that farmers take the following precautions to protect themselves and their families:

1. **Have cattle and hogs tested** for brucellosis. State and federal funds are available for such testing. Local veterinarians can make the tests.
2. **Quarantine and test all replacement** and breeding animals before letting them in with home herds.
3. **Urge neighbors to have** herds tested for brucellosis.
4. **Be very careful in handling** newborn animals. Undulant fever is usually picked up by direct contact with diseased animals.

Lots Of Water Under Iowa

There's a big water supply 1,600 to 2,000 feet below the surface of Iowa. Trouble is: In many places, it's too salty to use.

About 178 trillion gallons of water get into this deep Jordan sandstone stratum in Iowa every year, according to Charles Brown of the U. S. Geological Survey at Iowa City. That would be enough to supply all Iowa needs—if the water were usable.

The salts in this water come from the minerals thru which the water passes.

Water softening methods are available for economical removal of magnesium and calcium salts and iron. But this deep water in some places contains other kinds of salts for which no economical softener has been found, Brown says.

"Don't you 'gee-haw' me!"

"Maybe it's time we stopped letting him have his own way!"

All-Purpose Spray For Fruits

A new combination insecticide-fungicide spray is being recommended for the first time for use in Iowa.

Now you won't have to figure out just which insects are attacking your fruit trees or bushes. This spray gets 'em all, say Iowa State College specialists Harold Gunderson and Malcolm Shurtleff.

Insecticides in the spray are methoxychlor and malathion, according to Gunderson. The fungicide in the mixture is captan (sold as Captan 50-W or Orthocide), Shurtleff says. Captan will control most of the fruit diseases that can be controlled by spraying.

A one-pound package of the new all-purpose spray will make about 12 gallons of spray. This is enough to spray two small apple trees, 400 square feet of strawberry bed, or a half dozen grape vines.

"Follow directions on the label of the spray package," Gunderson advises. And don't apply spray within seven days of harvest, he warns.

Scale Threatens Evergreens

Pine needle scale is threatening windbreaks and lawn ornamentals on some Iowa farms, according to reports from Dr. Harold Gunderson, entomologist at Iowa State College.

The small white scales are found on the needles of pine and spruce trees. Heavily infested trees are weakened and may be attacked and killed by other insects or disease.

Control the scale by spraying in May with one pound of actual malathion per 100 gallons of spray. Repeat 10 days or two weeks later if necessary.

More Terraces Needed In Iowa

To control water runoff adequately, nearly one-fourth, or 8.3 million acres, of Iowa's land needs terraces.

This estimate was given by Paul Jacobson, soil conservation service engineer at the recent Iowa Water Resources Conference.

Contouring without terraces would be needed on 4.5 million acres to control water runoff adequately, Jacobson added.

Beat the Cost-Price Squeeze!

BASED ON STATE EXPERIMENT STATION TESTS...

each $1 properly invested in

LION AMMONIUM NITRATE

will return $3 to $4 on the average corn crop

Other average returns: $3 to $5 on cotton; $3 to $4 on wheat; $2 to $4 on small grains

Here's the way to beat the cost-price squeeze! Extensive tests made by State Experiment Stations and agricultural colleges across the nation bear out the fact that each dollar properly invested in Lion Ammonium Nitrate brings the average results shown above. These results are based on the application of the amount of nitrogen per acre recommended by State Experiment Stations to soil having sufficient phosphorus and potash.

Your dollar, invested in the proper commercial fertilizers, including yield-increasing Lion Ammonium Nitrate, can pay remarkable dividends. Actual costs and gains will depend upon variable factors, including prices, *but Lion Ammonium Nitrate, properly used, invariably pays more than it costs.*

Yes, the answer to the cost-price squeeze is to grow *more* on *less* land—which you can do through the intelligent use of fertilizers.

Lion Ammonium Nitrate is a superior fertilizer containing *two types* of nitrogen—quick-acting nitrate nitrogen to get growth started fast, and longer-lasting ammonia nitrogen to insure continued growth. For pre-planting, side-dressing or top-dressing with solid nitrogen, insist on Lion Ammonium Nitrate. Get more for your money. See your favorite fertilizer supplier for your requirements.

A SOIL TEST *is the first step toward the intelligent use of money-making plant foods. See your county agent, vo-ag teacher, or soil conservation leader for advice and assistance.*

LION AMMONIUM NITRATE FERTILIZER

is guaranteed to contain 33.5% nitrogen. Special conditioning gives the rounded pellets increased resistance to caking during shipment or in storage. This fertilizer flows freely, spreads evenly. Its uniform high quality is guaranteed.

Lion . . . the Largest Manufacturer of Prilled Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer in the World, also produces Sulphate of Ammonia Fertilizer and Anhydrous Ammonia.

* * *

GROW MORE . . . MORE PROFITABLY WITH MONSANTO FARM CHEMICALS

Weed-Brush Killers, Insecticides, Medo-Green® Silage Preservative and Phosphates.

LION OIL COMPANY

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EL DORADO, ARKANSAS

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low cost fly control for dairy barns

one spraying of DIAZINON kills flies for 4-6 weeks

TWO OR THREE RESIDUAL SPRAYS OF DIAZINON WILL CONTROL FLIES ALL SEASON in your dairy barns and other farm buildings.

This is important to the contentment, welfare, and production of your herd, and to your profits. Many figures have been given, but agricultural experts estimate milk production losses due to flies at between 8% and 20%. This is a costly loss for your pocketbook.

DIAZINON, a product of Geigy research, is the most effective fly control chemical you can buy. Yet it is low in cost because of its long residual action. Since only 4-lbs. of the 25% wettable powder in 25 gals. of water is required to treat the average size dairy barn, fly control protection with DIAZINON amounts to only a few cents per day. Combined with good sanitation and management practices, DIAZINON provides an excellent fly control program. DIAZINON knocks flies down fast and is effective against strains which have become resistant to other types of fly control chemicals.

DIAZINON is relatively simple and safe to use. Simply cover all livestock feed and drinking fountains. Remove animals from building during spraying operation and keep them out for four hours. (Do not spray animals.)

Exhaustive tests have shown that proper residual applications in dairy barns do not result in milk contamination. DIAZINON is also preferred for control of flies in barns housing other livestock, and for maggot control in manure pits.

DIAZINON is available in wettable powder, emulsifiable solution and granular bait formulations. Ask your farm supply dealer the best method of DIAZINON fly control for your particular problem.

Use Geigy METHOXYCHLOR to round out your fly control program

Direct applications of METHOXYCHLOR to livestock (or use as back-rubbers) are effective in controlling horn flies, lice, and ticks. METHOXYCHLOR is safe to use. It has low toxicity to men and animals and provides long residual action against insects. Available as GEIGY METHOXYCHLOR "25E"—a 25% emulsifiable solution for use in sprays and in cattle back-rubbers, and GEIGY METHOXYCHLOR "50"—a 50% wettable powder and dust base especially useful for direct applications to livestock. Ask your dealer about METHOXYCHLOR when you purchase DIAZINON.

Geigy *ORIGINATORS OF DDT INSECTICIDES*

GEIGY AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS
Division of Geigy Chemical Corporation
89 Barclay Street • New York 8, N. Y.

Full throttle for tractor engines!

Here are three reasons for operating at full throttle:

1. **Performance—full throttle gives you a cushion of extra torque as the engine slows down in a tough pull.**
2. **Engine life—the engine hammers itself harder at slower maximum torque speed. Full throttle for longer life.**
3. **Fuel economy—full throttle usually gives more work from each gallon of fuel.**

EVER hear anybody brag about how he is "being good" to his tractor? How he's never run it at full throttle?

Don't let him kid you. He's abusing his tractor. And not getting the best possible performance either.

Why? Altho fairly simple, it's not easy to explain. It involves what engineers call "torque" and "horsepower."

Remember the old oaken bucket? The rope, the windlass and the crank? How you draw the water from the well by turning the crank, winding up the rope, and lifting the bucket?

Suppose you take two windlasses. One with a large drum and one with a small one.

Both lift a bucket of water from the well. So you end up doing the same amount of work with either one.

But the "man-size" windlass is harder to turn because it does the job more quickly. It takes a stronger push than the "boy-size" one.

More accurately, it takes more "twist," since this is rotary motion. This "twist" is what engineers mean by "torque."

Up to a point, torque for an engine increases as speed increases.

But as an engine runs faster, the air-fuel mixture must flow more rapidly. Eventually, it becomes impossible to move the mixture fast enough to get a full charge into the cylinder. From then on, the torque decreases as the speed increases.

"Horsepower" involves how rapidly the work is done. If you turn the man-size windlass at the same speed as the small one, you use more power. That's because you do more work in the same amount of time.

Horsepower is a measure of how much, and how quickly, work is done. In general, the faster an engine runs, the more horsepower it produces.

Since horsepower is a combination of torque and speed, the decrease of torque affects horsepower at higher speeds. But the increase in speed more than offsets the decrease in torque. So horsepower continues to increase as engine speed goes up.

You can see that engine performance is closely linked with its torque. It should keep going in a tough pull, instead of losing speed and dying. This calls for high torque.

Because of this need, the governor is designed to maintain a working speed somewhat faster than maximum torque speed.

Then when you hit a tough spot, the engine begins to furnish more torque as it slows down. It is better able to "lug thru" the tough spot.

As the going gets easier, the engine then runs back up to governed speed.

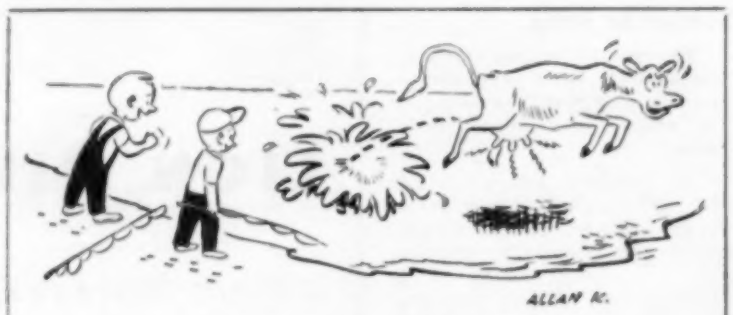
Obviously, the various internal parts of an engine suffer the most abuse at maximum torque. So the engine lasts longer if it is operated faster than maximum torque speed.

Fuel economy is best at full throttle, too.

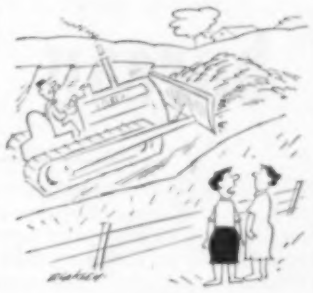
The carburetor, air cleaner and manifold are all designed to work that way.

The governor was put on your tractor to maintain a carefully selected engine speed. Full throttle gives that speed!

LEGUMES should be fertilized with phosphate and potash. Nitrogen is not recommended because it stimulates growth of grasses which compete with legumes.



"Yep! The fish are biting."



"It started out reasonably enough with just buying a rod, a reel, and few plugs. But now he has to have his own lake!"

Flushing Bar Saves Pheasant Hens

A big share of Iowa's hen pheasants are killed each year in hay fields.

Nesting pheasant hens lie close. And fast tractor mowers kill the setting hen and break up the nest.

In fields studied by the Iowa experiment station, five out of every six nests were destroyed before they could hatch.

Two types of flushing bars which can be attached to tractors were tested at the experiment station. One was the Ohio flushing bar which uses cables and weights to flush the hens. The other used 30-inch strips of six-inch belting painted white.

The cables and weights were much more efficient than the belt strips. In recent tests, 75 percent fewer nesting hens were killed or injured when the flushing bar with cables and weights was used as compared with no bar.

For Pleasant Summer, Kill Mosquitoes

Keeping mosquitoes around your farm under control will make your summer more enjoyable, says Earle Raun, Iowa State College entomologist.

Your back yard or picnic area can be kept fairly free of mosquitoes for periods of two or three hours each evening by spraying bushes and tall grass with five percent DDT or one percent lindane.

Mosquitoes rest during the day on foliage, then fly at night. Insects will be killed where you spray. But more will drift in soon. Spraying a larger area around your home will give longer protection.

Carcass Grades For Sows

U. S. standards for grades of slaughter sows and sow carcasses have been proposed for the first time by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Grades proposed are: U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2, U. S. No. 3, Medium and Cull. These are the same terms used for grades of market barrows and gilts.

Anyone interested in giving his views or comments on the proposed sow grading standards should write to the Director, Livestock Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., by June 27.

"Just good crop insurance," Chester Bierma, tenant on the Ed Fossey farm near Cozad, Nebraska, told me. "We've dried 50,000 bu. in the past three years in Behlen Grain Dryers." On-the-farm drying lets him harvest his crop earlier, so there's less field loss. And Behlen's fast drying rate gets the moisture content of grain down quickly where it's safe to store. Mr. Bierma dries and feeds his grain as shell corn. "I've found one man can dry 2,000 bu. a day with all the labor-saving helps on the '56 Behlen," Bierma adds. Some Behlen owners increase income by custom drying.

Bierma checks moisture content of his grain before and during harvest with his Behlen Moisture Tester. And he uses it to keep a running check on moisture content of grain while it is in storage. "It does all the figuring for me," he says, "and it's so light I can take it right along with me in the field."

I found that cutting replacement and maintenance costs is part of the plan of F. W. Stephenson and son, Warren, who farm near Center Point, Iowa. Their three 1,500-bu. Behlen All-Steel Bar Mesh Corn Cribs do just that. "My great-grandchildren will be storing corn in those Behlen Cribs," says the elder Mr. Stephenson. Galvanizing *after* fabrication is the secret of the long life of Behlen Cribs. Steel bars over ¼" in diameter are welded into mesh panels. *Then* the panels are galvanized with up to six times more anti-rust zinc coating. "They're four years old," Warren says, "but you can't find a spot of rust on them. Our Behlen Cribs sure help us keep operating costs down."

LLOYD BURLINGHAM

RADIO AGRICULTURAL ANALYST heard Saturday mornings on Shelly News Broadcast sponsored by Shelly Oil Co.

reports on 5 farmers who are planning to beat the cost-price squeeze this year

In order to see for myself just what farmers are doing to meet the current cost-price situation, I decided to visit a few and talk with them in person. I chose men whose past records indicated successful farm management. Each man I talked with agreed that, to show a favorable profit this year, he would have to cut operating costs, produce more with fewer workers, market higher grade products, cut time required for chores and generally improve farm management. These pictures show how the products of one farm equipment manufacturer will help these farmers increase their income this year.

Eliminating insect and rodent damage to stored grains pays dividends to John E. Tersteeg, farming near Bird Island, Minnesota. His six Behlen Grain Bins range from 1,600 to 3,200 bu. "They'll help me get a better price on my grain again this year. And the double-seal, double-section door is really handy," he says. Extra deep corrugations assure greatest strength and rigidity to hold grain.

Bonus storage capacity in a Behlen Frameless Metal Building cuts costs on Ed Hamlyn's farm near Kankakee, Illinois. Heavy gauge, deep corrugated metal forms rigid frame arches, without bulky support columns. "In one corner are four grain bins," says Hamlyn, "holding 13,000 bu. of corn and soybeans, with built-in grain handling equipment. In the rest, I store my implements, machinery and tools."

"You know what ten hours a day fighting a tractor can do to you," says Clair E. Day who farms at Williamsport, Indiana. He stopped his discing to show me how his Behlen Powr-Steer lets him steer with his finger tips. "We've had Behlen Powr-Steer on two of our tractors for a year now," Mr. Day says. "They've cut work time and strain so much, we've just had a third one installed on the hired man's tractor."

That's my report on a few progressive farmers who are fighting the cost-price squeeze this year. By using this equipment and the latest information from universities, they stand in the best possible position to show a nice profit at the end of 1956. You can do the same with your farm.

Behlen MANUFACTURING CO.
Columbus, Nebraska

Mr. Burlingham invites you to write for complete information about any of these Behlen Products. Just fill in this coupon.

Mr. Lloyd Burlingham
c/o Behlen Manufacturing Co.,
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☐ Grain Dryer ☐ Moisture Tester ☐ Powr-Steer
☐ Corn Crib ☐ Frameless Metal Buildings ☐ Grain Bin

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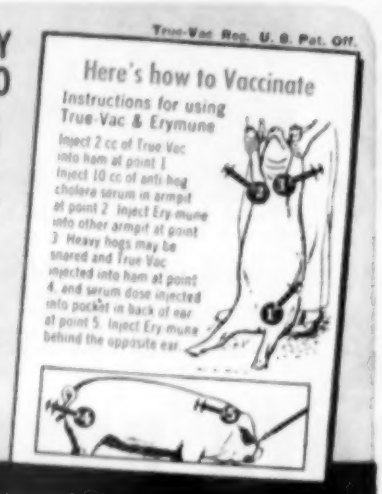
ANCHOR
The HOG CHOLERA VACCINE
True-Vac
with the Safety Serum Balancer
Ery-mūne
Erysipelas-Immunity

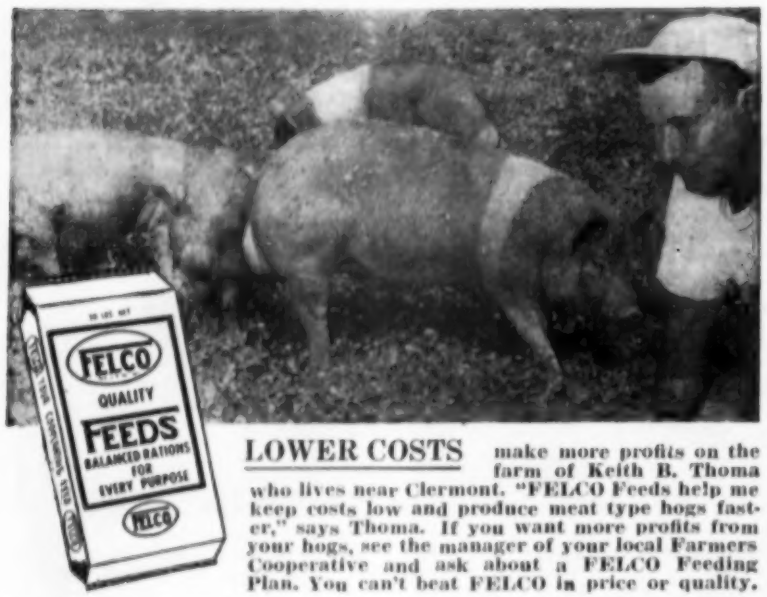
for SIMPLE, SAFE, INEXPENSIVE PROTECTION against HOG CHOLERA and ERYSIPELAS

"NEVER ANY TROUBLE"
Reports Roger G. Garlock of Guthrie Center, Iowa
"I like Anchor True-Vac and Ery-mune because of the low-cost and because you can use them to vaccinate against hog cholera and erysipelas at the same time. I have never had any trouble with erysipelas after vaccinating with Ery-mune."

DOUBLE UP ON SAFETY AND SAVE MONEY, TOO
Use ANCHOR TRUE-VAC to control hog cholera and ANCHOR ERY-MUNE to immunize against erysipelas. Anyone who raises hogs can safely do his own vaccinating and save up to 76 cents a head.
ASK FOR TRUE-VAC and ERY-MUNE by NAME
Your animal health dealer has them



ANCHOR
Also ask, or write, for FREE completely illustrated vaccinating chart for all farm animals
ANCHOR SERUM COMPANY St. Joseph, Missouri



LOWER COSTS make more profits on the farm of Keith B. Thoma who lives near Clermont. "FELCO Feeds help me keep costs low and produce meat type hogs faster," says Thoma. If you want more profits from your hogs, see the manager of your local Farmers Cooperative and ask about a FELCO Feeding Plan. You can't beat FELCO in price or quality.

Checks Mud..Hog Proof..Keeps Water Flowing

- Float valve mud trouble reduced by 75%
- Float valve maintenance and freezing reduced
- Drain plugs permit easy trough cleaning
- Tank constructed of 12 gauge sheet metal
- All steel skid platform strong and sanitary

New Princeton Portable Water Trough and Tank
The original new type hog, cattle and sheep water tank is designed to accommodate 6 to 18 animals at one time. Large short snouted hogs can drink with ease. Edge of trough is hard faced to prevent abrasive wear. Wagon tanks 475 and 600 gallon. Write for literature today. (Dealerships available.)

PRINCETON WELDING SHOP
PRINCETON, ILLINOIS

Service bureau

Pork Marketing Cost Up

To the Editor: Apparently the marketing cost of pork products have gone up. Can you tell me how much the farmer, packer and retailer gets from the consumers' dollar spent for pork?—B. N., Appanoose county, Iowa.

One comparison we have is for March, 1954, and March, 1955. In March, 1954, the Iowa farmer received 68.7 percent of consumers' pork dollar. By March, 1955, the farmers' share had dropped to 56 percent.

The packer got 18.7 percent in March, 1954, but he was getting 27.6 percent by March, 1955. The retailer was getting 11.9 percent in March, 1954, and 15.5 percent in 1955. Figures are from the USDA.

A more recent USDA report shows that hog producers get about 52 percent of the consumers' pork dollar.

Aliens Subject To Draft

To the Editor: Last fall we sponsored a young alien from Holland. He intends to become an American citizen. He was required to register with the local draft board. He is about 25 years old. He has been here only about four months, and has been called to take his induction physical. Can the local board draft an alien so soon?—B. K., Lynn county, Iowa.

Aliens are required to register with local draft boards within six months after they arrive in the United States. And they are subject to being drafted the same as native boys if the alien intends to make the United States his permanent home.

Selective Service registrants have been classified into categories. And since this man is close to the 26 year age group which is drafted first, he may expect to be called to active duty in the near future.

Care of Outside Toilets

To the Editor: We have moved on a farm that has an outside privy. What should we do to take care of the privy?—F.H., Nodaway county, Missouri.

All privies require periodic attention. Seats and covers should be washed frequently with soap and water or with disinfectants, such as creosol, pine oil, hypochlorite, or chloride of lime. These are available at most grocery or drug stores.

During fly season, fly and mosquito eggs will be destroyed by pouring half a pint of crude oil, fuel oil or kerosene over contents of the pit.

Odors from privy pits and vaults can be reduced by covering the contents with dry earth, ashes, or sawdust. These materials fill up the pit rather quickly. Sometimes two cakes of yeast dissolved in two gallons of water are effective in reducing odors. Chemical deodorants are available locally.

How Divide Cost Of Road Gravel?

To the Editor: We plan to gravel half a mile of road. Land owners will pay half and the county half. Our part will be $750. How should this $750 be divided among the landowners?

Owner number one owns one-quarter mile on the west side. Owner number two owns one-quarter on the west side and one-quarter on the east side. Owner number three owns one-quarter on the east side. However owner number one does not live on the road and does not use it. But he will have to move his fence back and give part of roadway. The other two owners use the road getting in and out of their farms. How should the expense be divided?—J. P., Adams county, Iowa.

You should meet with the other owners and discuss the division of the expense of graveling the road.

One way to divide the expense would be according to how much each owner uses the road. Since owner number one doesn't use the road, and since he will give part of the right-of-way and move his fence, he shouldn't have to pay as much as the other land owners who will use the road getting to their farms.

The other two owners probably should pay an equal share since they depend on the road as an entrance to their farms and will probably use it about the same amount.

Gauge shows at a glance the number of gallons remaining in spray barrel or water tank. Pipe elbows were welded into holes at top and bottom and were connected with transparent plastic hose. Marks were stenciled on at 10-gallon intervals. On the Stan Mathews farm, Henry county, Iowa.

Play It Safe!

Warned in due time
He should re-wire;
Now he's in a hurry
To quench a bad fire.
—Beth Wilcoxson

Who Sets Traffic Fines?

To the Editor: Are the fines for traffic violations set by the state? Or can each county set its own fine for such violations as failing to stop at stop signs, speeding and etc.?—Mrs. C. M., Chickasaw county, Iowa.

The traffic laws are generally state laws except for the power of municipalities (cities and towns) to enact ordinances regulating traffic.

However, a judge, in imposing a sentence by fine, is usually granted some amount of discretion, within statutory limits.

The foregoing is intended to inform and not to advise. Facts may change the application of the general principals expressed. We recommend that you consult a lawyer of your own choice.

Answers to legal inquiries addressed to the Service Bureau are prepared by the Public Information Committee of the Iowa State Bar Association as a public service.

Egg Check Bounced

To the Editor: We cashed the checks for eggs sold in January with no knowledge the company had no money in the bank. Three weeks after we cashed them, the checks came back and we had to pay it out of our own funds. The company says it has filed for bankruptcy. They aren't working and have sold their equipment. We think something should be done to obtain our money. —M. E., Chickasaw county, Iowa.

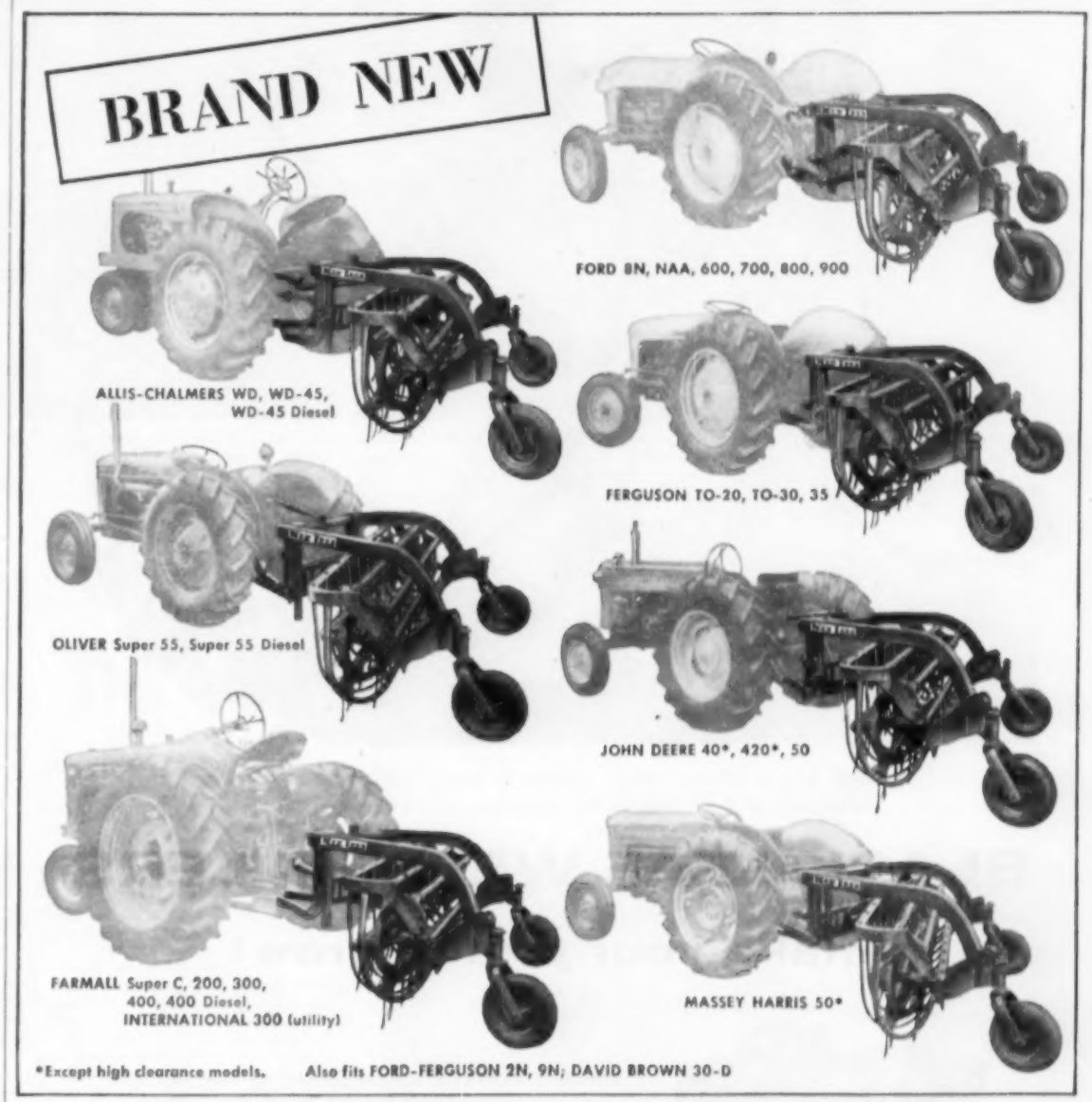
It would appear from facts given that you have a cause of action enforceable in Iowa courts. Of course, if such action is necessary, you must pay an attorney to make the collection.

If you think there is any fraud involved, the county attorney's office should be contacted.

Also, it is always wise when unfair business practices are encountered to report the matter to your local chamber of commerce or Better Business Bureau.

The foregoing is intended to inform and not to advise. Facts may change application of the general principals expressed. We recommend that you consult a local lawyer of your own choice.

Legal inquiries sent to the Service Bureau are answered by the Public Information Committee of the Iowa State Bar Association as a public service.



Unique new rake. NEW IDEA No. 49, only mounted parallel bar rake that fits 27 makes and models of tractors.

New NEW IDEA rake fits 27 tractors

Mounted parallel bar rake cuts raking time, gets more hay

This all-new rake is a really exciting addition to the NEW IDEA line of hay tools. It will speed your haying the quality way.

Only one in its field. The brand-new No. 49 rake will fit most tractors with 3-point hitch, snap coupler or fast hitch. It's the only mounted parallel bar rake that fits 27 makes and models of tractors.

Cuts raking time. New design makes possible raking at higher speed with less leaf shattering. Actually, you can cut raking time almost in half. This is partly because this unusual new rake moves hay from swath to windrow with half the forward motion. Double driving sheave provides choice of speeds for variations in ground conditions or tractor PTO speeds.

Gets more hay, makes quality windrows. You actually get more hay from the field. Your hay gets even curing because this new rake makes uniform, bunch-free windrows ideal for balers, field choppers. Puts leaves inside windrow, stems outside. Handles hay gently in a smooth, lifting, rolling action.

Watch for this new rake at your NEW IDEA dealer's. Write today for facts in new literature.

These New Idea rakes make quality hay, too

Gentle, positive action outperforms other trailing rakes. NEW IDEA No. 47 low wheel side rake and tedder. Rubber tired for easier running and handling. Allows ample clearance. One caster wheel folds out of way for tedding. Available with easy-to-reach control levers.

Finer quality hay from gentle, fast action. NEW IDEA No. 44, high wheel side rake and tedder. Available with new easy-to-reach control levers. Left wheel adjusts in or out for turning windrows or raking. Can be used for tedding. Lowest cost NEW IDEA rake.

Best idea yet . . . get a New Idea

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO., DIVISION AVCO DISTRIBUTING CORP.

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☐ Mounted parallel bar rake
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BLACK LEAF WEED KILLERS

make your profits grow!

Don't let weeds get a strangle hold on this year's profits. Spray with powerful Black Leaf Weed Killers—and pocket the extra income that cleaner, healthier yields will bring you!

More and more farmers are using Black Leaf everywhere on their farms. They know they're getting safe, economical protection. They like the wide range of Black Leaf products, the opportunity to choose a precise formulation for each weed-killing job.

Look for the big red and black labels at your dealer's—on 54-, 30- and 5-gallon drums and 1-gallon cans. Consult his Product-Selector Wall Chart and take home the solution to your weed problems!

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WEED KILLERS

2,4-D ESTER
2,4-D ISOPROPYL ESTER
2,4-D LOW VOL ESTER
E H 2,4-D LOW VOL
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2,4,5-T
LOW VOL 2,4,5-T
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4 POUND BUTYL 2,4,5-T
E H 2-2 LOW VOL
E H 2,4,5-T LOW VOL

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MIDWEST SALES OFFICE: 3525 VANDALIA ROAD • DES MOINES, IOWA

Kill rootworms with BLACK LEAF HEPTACHLOR!

Kill 'em before they chew into your corn profits! Boost your yield, too — as much as 50.1 bushels per acre! That's the increase on a farm near St. Joseph, Mo., where test plots planted for the 1955 National Corn Picking Contest *and treated with Heptachlor* outproduced identical, untreated plots.

Ask your dealer for BLACK LEAF HEPTACHLOR — the best crop insurance you can buy!

"The way I understand it, he's taking a vacation when he gets caught up with his work."

Kill Weeds To Stop Off-Flavor Milk

In spring and early summer, wild onions, mustard and dandelions can cause off-flavors in milk, says E. E. Ormiston, dairy specialist at the University of Illinois.

You can kill wild onions, Ormiston says, by spraying with 1½ pound of ester 2,4-D per acre. This spray will kill legumes but won't harm grasses.

A spray treatment of 2,4-D at one-fourth pound per acre in the amine form will kill mustard but won't harm most legumes. For dandelions, spray with one-fourth pound ester or one-half pound amine 2,4-D per acre.

When cows are first turned on rye or lush grass-legume pastures, some off-flavor in milk may result. But these flavors can be controlled by turning cows on pasture immediately after milking and taking them off three to four hours before the next milking.

The compounds in grasses and legumes that cause off-flavors in milk are highly volatile and soon disappear, Ormiston says.

Clean Septic Tank How Often?

Sediment should be removed from septic tanks at least once in every three years.

That advice comes from C. N. Johndreau, agricultural fieldman for a leading cement manufacturing firm.

Johndreau says there are no tanks currently available which can be expected to operate satisfactorily and in accordance with safe health standards without being pumped out periodically.

There must be space in the tank for incoming sediment to be deposited for at least 40 to 60 hours for proper decomposition. Allowing the sediment to accumulate for more than three years means that virtually all bacterial action will be lost, Johndreau explains. And the system will pose a serious health problem.

Adding special chemicals to stimulate bacterial action does not solve the problem of sewage back-up from the septic tank, Johndreau emphasizes.

Size of your family and size of your septic tank, of course, makes a difference as to how often the tank should be cleaned.

THEN THERE'S THE gent who is screaming bloody murder because he did get what he deserved.—Kossuth County Advance.

SAVE YOUR LIFE!

A tractor isn't a good place to carry tots, Dale Johnson knew. But little Betty liked so much to ride with her dad. So Dale gave in. The result —near tragedy. True story below is reported by Norval J. Wardle, Iowa State College safety specialist.

"ESTHER, I don't think Betty should ride with me. I'll be disking. It's too risky," Dale Johnson declared.

Four-year-old Betty, as usual, had asked her mother for permission the minute she heard the tractor start up out in the yard.

Now Dale and his wife Esther were discussing the matter while Betty waited hopefully.

"Now, Dale. You can watch her and take care of her. You know how she enjoys being with you," Esther answered.

"You wouldn't want to deny her some company with her dad. You're always so busy you can't play with her," Esther added convincingly.

"O.K. Up you come," Dale said as he reached down and lifted up his little girl. She half stood and half sat on the platform between his legs.

As they drove along, Dale partly held Betty with one hand and operated the steering wheel with the other hand. Betty was singing as was her usual habit.

They went down the lane, then came to the old wash. It wasn't deep, just a little rough. As the tractor went down into it, Dale grasped the steering wheel firmly with his one hand.

As the tractor started up out of the wash, the front wheels hit a hole. The steering wheel jerked out of Dale's hand. He grabbed with both hands to pull it back in line, then—

He grabbed frantically for Betty as she was thrown from him by the bumping of the tractor. She disappeared below.

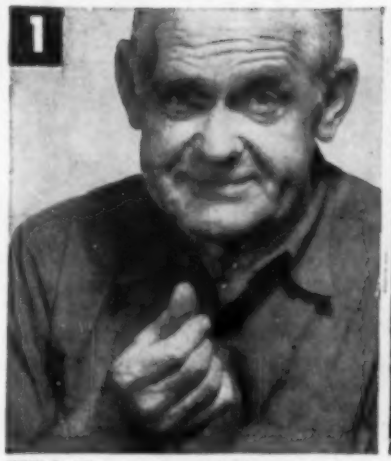
Betty was not hurt severely, just bruised. But in his mind's eye, Dale could see her under the tractor wheel or under the disk.

Betty never rode again.

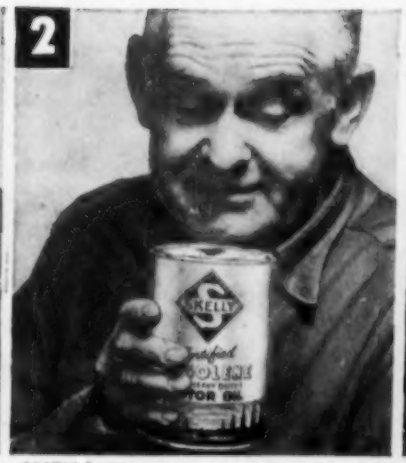
There were tears, but Dale said better tears than a mangled body.

A tractor is a one-person machine.

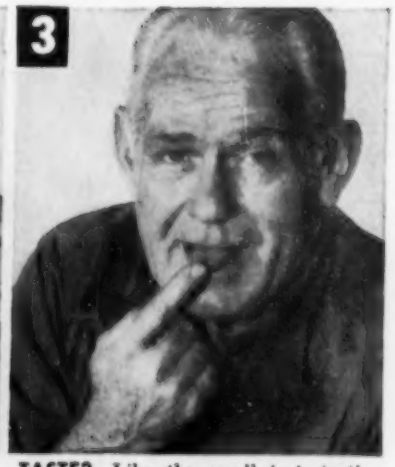
"Longest trench silo in the county!"



FEEL? This crude method was used by early day oil field workers to judge body and "oiliness" of petroleum. A misleading test even then, useless today.



SMELL? This test was supposed to detect the presence or absence of certain common chemicals, such as sulphur. An unreliable test by today's standards.



TASTE? Like the smell test, tasting was used to "detect" impurities. Modern chemical analysis has proved that this method, too, was inaccurate.

Which Of These Four Ways Do You Judge A Motor Oil?

Once many folks even thought they could taste the difference. But today science provides the yardstick.

PERHAPS there was a day when *some* men could judge oil by feeling it, smelling it—or even tasting it. Even if these tests *were* valid, the average oil user didn't have the years of experience it took to use them properly.

And such tests are worthless with today's modern motor oils. Present-day refining methods involve "taking apart" the crude oils, and then putting together again the stable elements — along with certain additives. Because most of today's motor oils contain substances never found in natural petroleum, they can be compared only by modern laboratory testing.

These modern methods helped Skelly Oil Company develop Skelly Fortified Tagolene HD Motor Oil. Known throughout the oil industry as the *low wear rate* motor oil, Skelly Fortified Tagolene HD Motor Oil has proved it can do all four jobs today's oil must do —and do them better than ordinary oils:

1. Lubricates better. Skelly Tagolene coats working surfaces of your engine with a tough, stable film that stays on even at high temperatures. Result, less engine wear and longer life. Yet Skelly Tagolene gives instant lubrication to cold engines — pumps freely even at 30 degrees below zero.

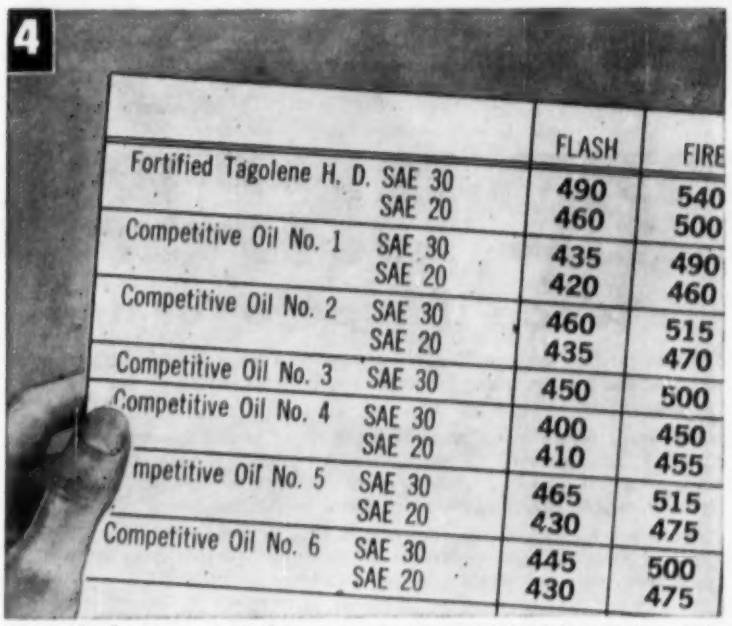
2. Cools your engine better, by rapidly carrying away heat from pistons, cylinder walls, other vital working surfaces.

3. Seals against compression loss, because that tough oil film helps fill the space between cylinder wall and pistons. Reduces "blow-by" and power loss.

4. Keeps your engine cleaner, because special additives in Skelly Tagolene dissolve and carry away sludge, acids and lacquer. Other additives protect against rust, and resist corrosion.

Skelly Tagolene does all these jobs better because it resists thinning out in high engine heat, yet flows freely at low temperatures. This ability to resist temperature changes is measured by a laboratory test called the *viscosity index*— and Skelly Tagolene consistently rates higher than leading competitive oils. "Flash" and "fire" points are higher, too, which means you can expect low consumption.

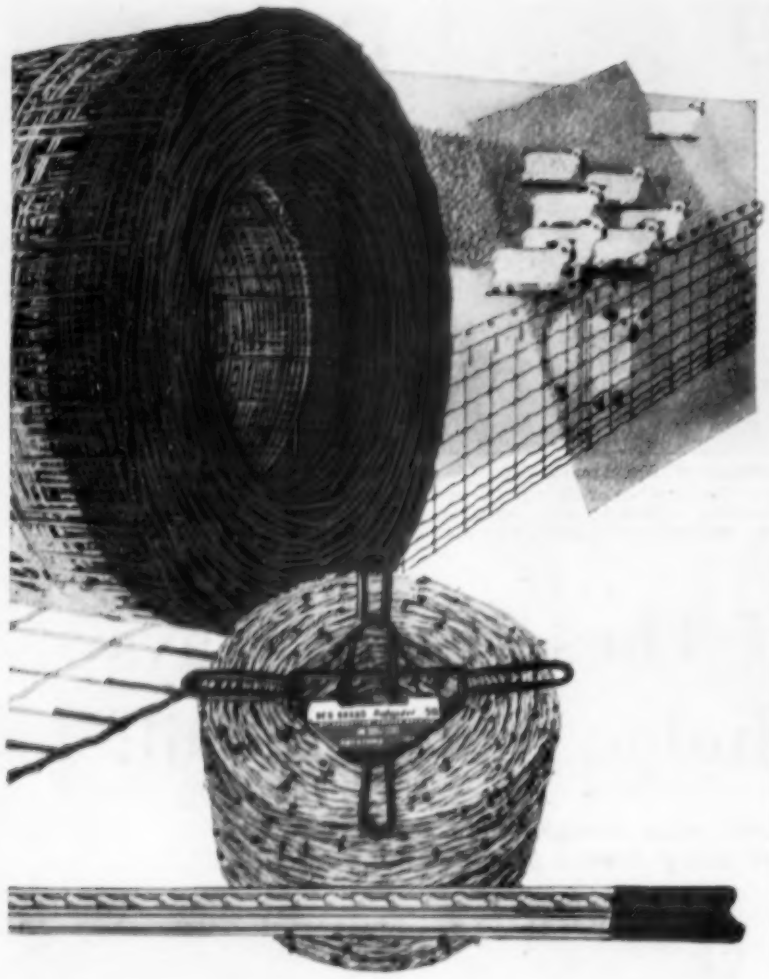
The most important test of Skelly Tagolene is the one you make in your own engine. Laboratory and field tests prove that engine wear can be reduced 50% to 75% with proper lubrication. So why take chances with anything but the very best? Call your Skelly Tank Man today for Skelly Fortified Tagolene HD Motor Oil.



		FLASH	FIRE
Fortified Tagolene H. D.	SAE 30	490	540
	SAE 20	460	500
Competitive Oil No. 1	SAE 30	435	490
	SAE 20	420	460
Competitive Oil No. 2	SAE 30	460	515
	SAE 20	435	470
Competitive Oil No. 3	SAE 30	450	500
Competitive Oil No. 4	SAE 30	400	450
	SAE 20	410	455
mpetitive Oil No. 5	SAE 30	465	515
	SAE 20	430	475
Competitive Oil No. 6	SAE 30	445	500
	SAE 20	430	475

Here's the best way to judge motor oil today. With higher flash and fire points, you can expect lower consumption and better performance. Call your Skelly Tank Man for Skelly Fortified Tagolene HD Motor Oil.

Get up to 10% More Power and Protection — switch to the Skelly Farm Power Pair, Skelly Regular Gasoline and Skelly Fortified Tagolene HD Motor Oil. Skelly Oil Co., Box 436, Kansas City, Mo. (Advertisement)



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the fence that pays for itself

Efficient farming requires that fence serve as a production tool that soon pays for itself in providing long-wearing, low-cost utility in almost every farm operation.

Permanent fence gives protection for permanent fields and pastures, livestock, farm ponds . . . guards boundaries and lanes. It helps you get top production per acre . . . assists practices that build soil fertility, guard against erosion. More reasons why RED BRAND fence pays for itself.

Temporary fence enables you to get greater production and feeding capacity from temporary, rotated and "hog down" fields and pastures. It helps give you longer grazing seasons . . . helps make possible more meat and milk per acre by enabling pasturing of livestock in smaller bunches. It is indispensable in rotation soil building plans. Still more reasons why RED BRAND pays for itself.

Of course, you'll want RED BRAND, the only fence that is *Galvannealed* —that means it has had the exclusive heat treatment that fuses zinc into copper-bearing steel wire. Zinc becomes a part of wire . . . won't chip or peel . . . locks rust out for years. Galvannealed RED BRAND® Barbed Wire, and strong, easy-to-install RED TOP® Steel Posts complete a longer-lasting fence that will pay for itself in helping you farm better at less cost.

Your RED BRAND dealer can give you the type of fence to fit every need, adaptable to every kind of livestock and poultry, and in the size and gauge suitable for every requirement.

Let RED BRAND help you farm better. Tune in on Practical Land Use broadcasts. Write for Keystone Practical Land Use Broadcaster and Research Reports.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE COMPANY • Peoria 7, Illinois

RED BRAND® FENCE • RED BRAND® BARBED WIRE • RED TOP® STEEL POSTS • NON-CLIMBABLE FENCE • KEYLINE POULTRY NETTING • ORNAMENTAL FENCE • NAILS • GATES • BALE TIES

How get social security?

Can folks who retire avoid taxes on sale of farm to son or other party?

RETIREMENT problems are facing a lot of folks. In finances they often concern social security or taxes from the sale of land to sons or other parties. Here's a letter that deals with a common problem:

To the Editor: We're both over 65 and living in town. But our farm has a mortgage on it and at present prices will not make us a living. What kind of lease will qualify us for social security payments?—C. S., Decatur county, Iowa.

No lease will qualify you for social security payments. You must change to a partnership with your tenant. Or operate the farm or part of it yourself.

Under the partnership with your tenant, there would be division of management and profits or loss. Also joint bank account and joint responsibility for debts.

This doesn't mean, however, that you would have to work on the farm yourself. Your part of the labor could be hired. And it doesn't mean that you must be a 50-50 partner. You could be a one-fourth partner or own any other percent that might be agreed upon.

After two years of farming as a partnership, you could change to any kind of farm lease and be eligible for social security payments based on the amount of self-employment income earned in the two years.

Some farmers don't like the idea of partnership operation. And it's hard to make a contract that you can be absolutely sure will be approved.

Some social security officials have said that the "intent" of the parties has something to do with approval for social security credits.

So some farmers have wondered if there's another way to qualify. A farm couple living in town and both 65 ask this:

To the Editor: We have a big farm. Why couldn't I take part of it out from under the lease and farm it myself thru custom work and hired labor. Would this make us eligible for social security payments?—J. S., Sac county, Iowa.

Yes. You would be the operator of the land and would be self-employed. After two years operation, you could quit farming if you choose to do so and get social security payments.

However, in cases such as this, your operation of the land must really be on your own responsibility. It couldn't be just paper work between you and a tenant on the rest of the land.

The lease with your tenant should show that the acres in question were taken from his control. And you should be able to prove that you paid the bills for the operation of the land. However, there would be no reason why the tenant could not perform labor and do custom work for you in a case such as this.

This method avoids some of the undesirable features of the partnership. But a tenant might not be pleased with the arrangement unless the farm is larger than he can handle.

Farmers who are 65 this year, and will have enough income to qualify for payments have other questions. One asks this:

To the Editor: We want to sell our farm to our son when we retire next year. Can we avoid big income taxes on the farm profit by investing the money in other land and a house in town?—V. H., Lee county, Iowa.

You can avoid capital gains tax on the farm house if you sell the farm and buy another house that costs as much as you got for the old one.

But you can't avoid capital gain tax by selling one farm and buying another. You have to trade farms to avoid taxes on the transfer. And that's hard to arrange in most cases.

In order to save capital gains tax on the farm house, the farm must be priced in two parts when sold. One part must be the house and adjacent yard. The other is the land and farm buildings, water system, tile, etc.

Then if the house in town costs more than the house on the farm brought, you pay capital gain tax only on the profit from sale of land and buildings used in farming. This will save some tax money. But not usually a large amount.

TWO KILLERS in this machine age are hurry and fatigue. Either may get you tangled in a machine. Or land you in the ditch when driving your car. A deliberate attitude at your work and frequent rest periods may save your life.

"Once you get to know me, I'll be easy to work for. Ed, for heaven's sake, quit sweating! You're ruining the hay!"

"Hello, tractor service? I'd like a couple of new tractor tires."

QUIPS AND QUOTES

A SMART GIRL is one who can tell the difference between love and spring fever.—Kossuth County Advance.

ONE THING ABOUT the dial telephone system—you can't blame the operator for giving you the wrong number.—Rolfe Arrow.

YOUR CREDIT WILL be good if you want to borrow trouble.—Decorah Journal.

THERE IS ALWAYS a better way to do something.—Titonka Topic.

SECRETARY wants position; no bad habits. Willing to learn.—Danbury Review.

THE EASY GOING PERSON often has a hard time coming back.—Victor Record.

EASTER FURS are bought to keep women quiet, not warm.—Schaller Herald.

OFTEN THE REASON a person becomes quiet as he grows older is that he has more to keep quiet about.—Laurens Sun.

A THOUGHT for the week: "You can't feel right doing wrong."—Adair News.

IF EVERY naughty little child got a proper reward in the end, we might do away with juvenile delinquency. — Adair County Free Press.

A MINOR operation is one performed on someone else.—Schleswig Leader.

THE TROUBLE with vacations is that the more you have, the more you want.—Bremer County Independent.

THE SECRET of success is to make more money to meet obligations you wouldn't have if you hadn't made so much money.—Manning Monitor.

THE REALLY high-powered do-it-yourself kits now come complete with someone to blame.—Grundy Register.

IT'S A WOMAN'S privilege to change her mind and her husband's.—Walnut Bureau.

FORD COMBINE

Users tell why

IT'S THE BEST GRAIN-SAVER EVER!

Less grain "rides over" **in a Ford Combine with its 4-section walker-type straw rack. Its toss and turn action separates the straw and prevents grain from "riding out" on the straw. The only combine in its class with this grain-saving advantage.**

Quick-change cylinder speed. **You don't even need a wrench to change the cylinder speed—just turn a knob. No bothersome spacers or sheaves, no need to stop the combine. You can quickly adjust threshing action to crop conditions during the day—can start earlier, work later.**

Bigger cylinder reduces slow-downs. **The cylinder on a Ford Combine has more "throw" because of its big diameter. That's why the Ford cylinder is not easily slugged—handles tough, heavy straw and down crops where other combines often choke.**

Farmers who have harvested their crops with the advanced Ford Combine are quick to point out a number of grain-saving advantages. Just a few of these crop-getting features are mentioned here—there are many more. They all add up to more bushels of cleaner grain and seed harvested, with fewer delays, at less cost.

That's why it will pay you to get the complete inside story about the Ford Combine from your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer. So stop in and see the difference! Ask him, too, about the complete Ford Harvesting Machinery line. Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Michigan.

Gets more of the crop into the combine! **You can cut lower and get more down grain. The header floats easily over rough ground. Gentle-slope header prevents bunching on the draper. Faster cutting sickle clips cleaner. Ground-driven reel shatters less grain. All this means more grain harvested, less wasted.**

Cleans grain better, **to sell at a higher grade. Larger sieve area and better control of wind help put cleaner grain in the bin. A smoother spread of material over the chaffer makes for a good complete job of cleaning. Often improves selling quality a full grade!**

Ford Farming

IS NEW DAY FARMING

Are farmers hidebound?

Some people say farmers are slow to accept new things—new ideas. I don't believe it. I know differently. Here's why.

Our company invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in research to develop an idea that one of our people had for a radically new kind of milk filter. We gambled on our belief that you farmers would see and recognize its advantages immediately. Events are proving we were right—right about the product and right about *your* response to the opportunity it presents for better filtering at lower cost.

I'm in farming myself. For many years, I have operated a herd of 70 cows. I know something about the difficulties of making a profit on a dairy operation. With the constant squeeze on milk prices there's little hope we can look for relief in that direction. We've got to find the way to better our profits on the farm—by lowering costs through more efficient operation.

Improved methods and products—like this new Kendall non-gauze Filter—are the answer. Here's a filter, made of uniform, man made fibres, that's nearly twice as tough as anything ever before available . . . and that's *without* gauze reinforcement! It will filter more milk and filter it faster. It is more dependable in its sediment removal because the raw material from which it is made is unvarying in nature. No filter will do a better job—yet this filter costs as little as *any* on the market . . . up to 30% less than the top price kind.

What's more you can buy them almost anywhere—hardware, grocery, feed store. If your favorite supplier doesn't have them, write us. Meantime, I would like you to try them yourself, at no cost. I'll be most happy to send you a sample supply—just mail the coupon.

Henry P. Kendall

HENRY P. KENDALL

THE KENDALL COMPANY
Kendall Mills Division, Dept. I 56, Walpole, Mass.

Gentlemen: I'd like to try your new filter. Please send me free samples.

NAME _____

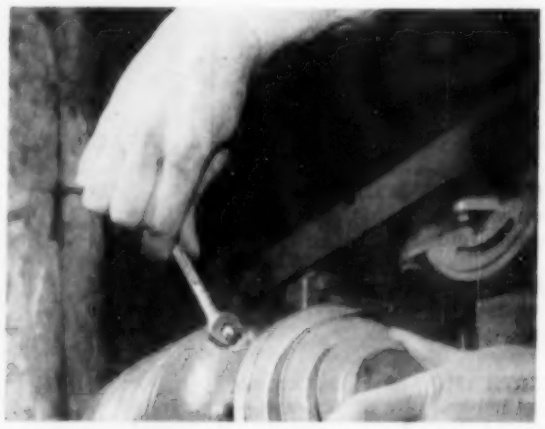
ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

Size of disk desired _____ Size of hard _____

Pick a wrench to fit the job. This adjustable crescent wrench will fill the bill when right-sized wrench isn't handy.

Pick the wrench that fits



Open end wrench like this provides tight fit on bolt head, prevents chewing the corners. Open end makes it easy to use in close quarters.

Box wrench covers nut completely, gives good grip without danger of slipping. But make sure you use the right size.

Tight-gripping pipe wrench bites into the metal when you bear down. Pipe wrench should only be used on heavy, rough jobs where other wrenches won't work.

SOAP LOSES out to synthetic detergents. That's the trend in this country during the last 10 years. Per capita use of synthetic detergents last year was 15 pounds, soap eight pounds. Ten years ago, soap consumption averaged 23 pounds and synthetics only one pound per person. These are USDA figures.

HOW FAR does a fly fly? A number of studies on the housefly show the usual range to be from one to 8½ miles. Maximum range found was 20 miles. Flies were tagged with radioactive isotopes so they could be traced.

HOUSEFLIES are proven carriers of human diseases such as dysentery, diarrhea, typhoid fever, cholera, and severe eye inflammations.

CHEMICAL WEED killers don't last long in the soil. Research at the Pennsylvania agricultural experiment station indicates that bacteria in the soil break down the chemicals with no damage to the soil organisms. With 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, breakdown is rapid, the research workers say.

ADDING TALLOW to pig rations at the rate of 10 percent has increased gains more than one-fourth pound per day, according to a report from the University of California. Whether tallow feeding is economical depends on feed costs, experimenters say.

SELECT sheep breeding stock with a geiger counter? Probably not for a while. But at Michigan State, researchers used radioactive tracers to measure the thyroid secretion rate of lambs and thus select the best breeding stock. Lambs which secrete the most thyroxine will produce the best milk, grow fastest and have the best breeding behavior, they said.

COMPLETE FERTILIZERS with nitrogen that is released slowly to plants over an entire growing season are now possible. The Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation has announced a new urea-formaldehyde solution, "N-dure" which contains 12 percent nitrogen. This can be used by fertilizer manufacturers in making complete, granular fertilizers. Slow release of nitrogen over the whole growing season is especially valuable on lawns.

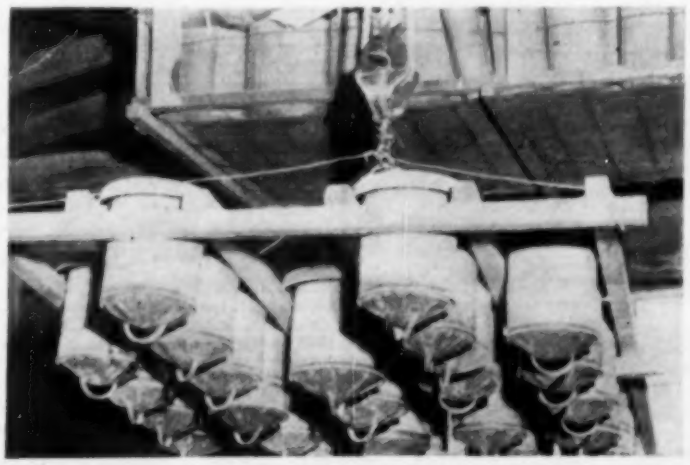
CANADIAN FARMERS, in a March 1 intentions-to-plant report, said they planned a decrease in acreages of spring wheat, barley and rye, but would increase oats.

NITROGEN is good for lettuce. Studies made at the Texas experiment station have shown that nitrogen fertilizers increased the yields of marketable lettuce by 30 to 54 percent when applied at the rate of 60 to 120 pounds per acre.

THE LEAF area of a 12-year-old apple tree is about 10 times the land area occupied by the tree. Surface area of twigs, branches and trunk of a 25-year-old apple tree may be as much as 900 square feet.

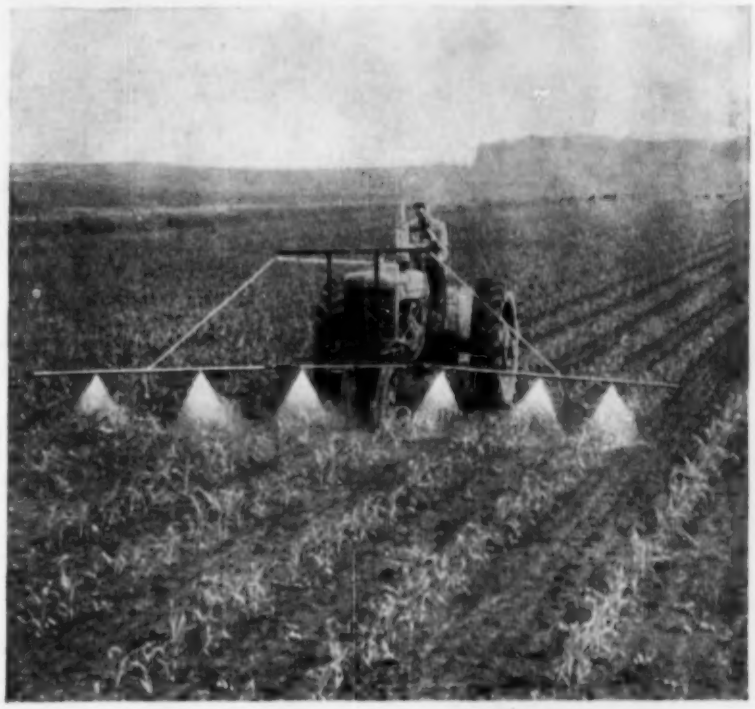
FROM 20 to 25 percent of our total meat supply is consumed in the 78 million meals eaten daily in restaurants, hotels, clubs, schools, hospitals, and other public eating places.

Stored . . . out of the way



Chick-raising equipment is stored out of the way when not needed on the James Russell poultry farm in Henry county, Iowa. Water fountains are hung upside down in a frame. Cardboard rolls, chick guards, etc., are set on a wood frame. Then they're hoisted up near the roof with block and tackle. This keeps the equipment clean and protects it from damage between broodings.

LOW-COST WAR
on weeds



with **Swift's GOLD BEAR BRAND WEED KILLERS**

You can stage a private war on one of the biggest yield stealers —weeds!

Swift's Gold Bear Brand Weed Killers are the modern, cost-cutting way to reduce cultivating time . . . to free your farm of the burden of weeds and brush.

And you can use Swift's Gold Bear chemicals with confidence. They meet all the high standards Swift & Company has maintained in more than one hundred years of serving agriculture.

for corn and grass pastures

On many farms, corn growing has been reduced to one spraying with Gold Bear weed killers and one cultivation. Weeds no longer need compete with corn for moisture and plant food.

Grass pasture and small grain, too, now can be weed-free. Wheat, oats, barley and rye make higher yields and there's less weed seed in harvested grain.

for fence row, ditch banks and brushy areas

Unsightly and troublesome brush can be a thing of the past on your farm. Gold Bear Brand brush sprays control woody plants effectively and economically. Save hours of labor compared to the old method of chopping and grubbing.

Ask your dealer for Gold Bear Brand weed and brush killer. Ask his advice on how and when to use it most effectively—

Swift 101 ST YEAR

To Serve Your Farm and Family Better

or write

SWIFT & COMPANY
PLANT FOOD DIVISION
Mason City, Iowa

Putting up a building?...

STRONGBARN COSTS LESS AT FIRST

This 31' x 76' loafing and milking barn, constructed with Strongbarn roofing and siding, was built in 1950. Notice its excellent, like-new condition.

...AND COSTS LESS TO KEEP UP

Strongbarn roofing and siding is designed specifically for farm and ranch use, and fits any type of construction... pole frame, lumber, arch-type, steel. Its original cost is *less* than competitive materials of equal strength. In addition, its high tensile strength and generous coating of protective zinc help keep maintenance costs low.

There are other low-cost building materials. *But there are important differences:*

- **High structural strength.** Strongbarn is more than twice as strong as conventional roofing and siding of the same gage . . . stronger even than conventional 26-gage materials, as tested under exacting engineering conditions. This means lower building costs because you need fewer supports, braces, stringers—no sheathing.
- **Lightweight.** Strongbarn weighs considerably less per square than heavier gages of ordinary roofing or siding of *the same supporting strength.*
- **Long-lasting.** Strongbarn has a 1.25-ounce zinc coating (manufactured to ASTM specification A-361) for long building life.
- **Easy to handle . . . resists tearing.** Although light in weight, Strongbarn is rigid . . . resists bending and tearing in high winds.
- **Low initial cost.** Strongbarn *costs less* than competitive materials of equal strength.

The one sure way to get low-cost Strongbarn when you build is to ask your building supply dealer for *Strongbarn* . . . by name!

GRANITE CITY STEEL

STRONGBARN

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED STEEL ROOFING AND SIDING

GRANITE CITY STEEL CO.
Granite City, Illinois

SEND FOR FREE STRONGBARN PLANS!
Building plans for versatile, low-cost Strongbarn farm structures, prepared in conjunction with the University of Illinois, are yours absolutely free. Mail coupon at right.

SEND NOW! (If plans other than those listed at right are desired, we will be happy to refer your request to a supplying agency.)

Please send me, without cost or obligation, the plan checked:

- ☐ Machinery and Equipment Shed
- ☐ Dairy Loafing Barn
- ☐ 40-ft. Grain Storage Building
- ☐ 40-ft. Barn
- ☐ Pole-type
- ☐ Lumber
- ☐ Arch-type
- ☐ Steel

Name _____

Address _____

City & State _____

GRANITE CITY STEEL COMPANY
Dept. W-63, Granite City, Illinois

Visits with your vet

Vaccination For Hogs

Most veterinarians report that they have the best success following this program for vaccinating hogs:

1. Vaccinate only healthy pigs. This is very important. Many of the upsets following vaccination are due to vaccination of diseased pigs or pigs weakened by parasites.

2. Vaccinate for hog cholera when pigs are six to seven weeks of age.

3. Vaccinate bred sows for erysipelas in the middle of their gestation period. Then vaccinate the pigs at 10 to 12 weeks of age.

Drug To Control Cattle Grubs

Research at the United States Regional Animal Disease Laboratory at Osburn, Ala., indicates that phenothiazine can be used to control grubs.

One lot of animals, during the heel fly season, were fed 0.1 to 2.7 grams per day of phenothiazine mixed with three parts of bone meal, limestone and salt to one part of phenothiazine.

Cattle getting the phenothiazine had an average of eight grubs. Cattle getting no phenothiazine had an average of 36 grubs per animal.

Bloody Scours In Hogs

One of the hog diseases hardest to control is bloody scours. This disease is well known to many midwest hog producers.

There is no specific cure for this disease which is caused by an organism, Vibrio. However, arsenicals give the best control if used correctly and in the right dosage.

Low level amounts of the arsenicals are of little value. Enough must be fed to give effective control.

If you have trouble with this disease in your hogs, better sell off your herd. Then restock with a complete new herd of breeding stock.

FREE Disease Control

Livestock men have financial help for ridding their herd of a costly disease—brucellosis.

Free calfhood vaccination, free testing, and indemnities are available. Where else can you get paid to rid your animals of disease?

For Livestock Health

Here are some suggestions for avoiding livestock health problems in the months ahead:

1. Don't dehorn after fly season starts.

2. In many areas in Iowa, Blackleg is a severe problem. All young animals going to pasture should be vaccinated.

3. Keep hogs away from cockleburr in the two-leaf stage. At that time, cockleburs are poisonous to hogs.

4. Young nursing lambs may develop overeating disease. Vaccinate to protect lambs when they start to eat grain.

5. Rhinitis in hogs can't be cured. But proper medicine and good nutrition may ward off other disease, thus giving the rhinitis-infected pig a chance to put on some gains despite the disease.

PAW TUCKER—Always a killjoy around!

SAFE! New NON-SIPHON WATER BOWLS

Designed and built to conform to Milk Ordinance and Code—Recommendations of U. S. Public Health Service.

Galvanized Steel or Grey Iron.

Models NS89B, NS69B and NS59B are EACH NON BACK-SIPHONING.

Now, your home and farm water supply can be free from contamination from back-siphoning, old-style water bowls. Other Hudson advantages: dependable precision valves will not rust in or pound under normal pressures...bowls easily detached for quick cleaning...best materials for long, low-cost service.

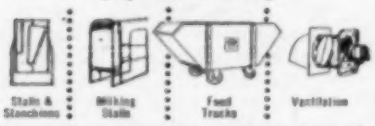
SIGN OF THE BEST BUY HUDSON

Ask your Dealer for HUDSON, safe, NON-SIPHON Water Bowls—insist on Hudson for your Best Buy and your family's safety.

HUDSON

H. D. Hudson Manufacturing Company
589 East Illinois Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

A complete line of profit-making barn equipment including:



Self-Propelled, High-Clearance Sprayer

GET

Better Protection, Quicker Picking, And Greater Profits! SPRAY YOUR CORN with

THE HAHN HI-BOY

Hahn's aluminized tank and booms give better service longer (will not rust!) Hi-Boy Controls Corn Borers, Earworms, and Weeds. Our Topping Attachment will cut off stalks above ear to give YOU easier harvesting with picker.

And NOW . . .

TILL-SPRAY-MOW-LIFT with Hahn's Pow-R-Boy (Formerly Triple-M)

Hahn's new line for more attractive lawns and gardens. Write now for more information.

HAHN, INC. 1825 W. Franklin Street Evansville, Indiana

Name .....

Address .....

No. of Acres .....

Crops Sprayer Is

Needed For .....

Distributed in Iowa by
Steward Farm Chemicals
Box 1007 Mason City, Iowa

Platform on outside of hay mow is very handy, Ralston Lynn, Henry county, Iowa, has found. You can step directly from hay load to platform. Handy when moving hay out too.

Bull Studs Adding Beef Sires

Artificial insemination continues to grow. More than 30 percent of all dairy cattle are bred artificially.

In some areas, more than 60 percent of dairy cattle are bred artificially. In many purebred beef herds, artificial insemination is used within the herd.

Nearly all dairy bull studs have kept some beef sires for those farmers who wanted semen from beef bulls. A farmer with a few stock cows can build up the quality of his herd with these better than average bulls.

Johnes Disease In Cattle

One cattle disease that involves only a few in a herd at one time is called Johnes disease.

Recently, a herd in Iowa was diagnosed as having this disease. A steady loss of weight over a long period of time combined with a chronic diarrhea is the most common symptom.

The disease may stay on a farm for some time. It is usually spread by carrier animals.

Leptospirosis Carriers

In one test, seven pregnant heifers were purposely infected with leptospirosis organisms.

One became very sick. One aborted. Five showed no symptoms. But the organisms showed up in the urine of all the heifers.

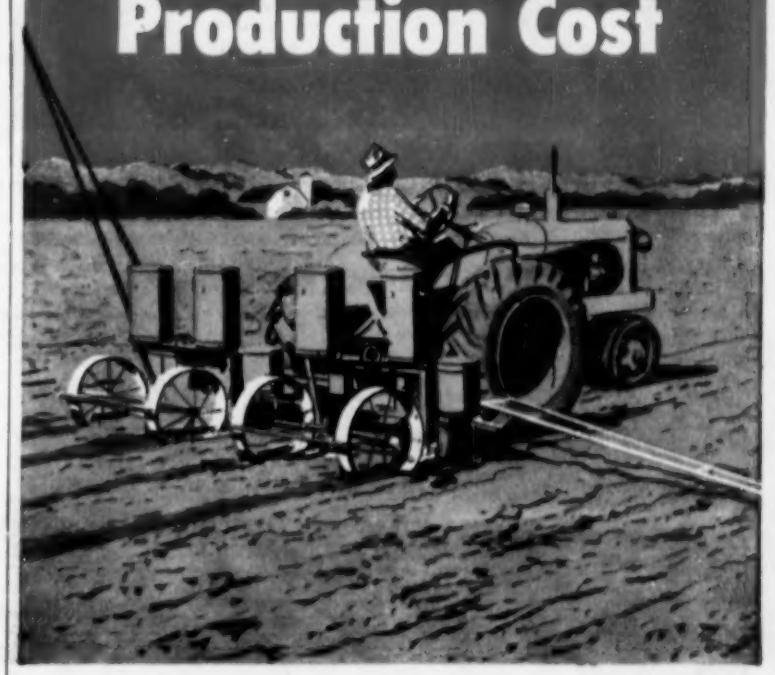
This shows that an animal that shows no visible symptoms may carry the disease to other livestock or to man.

Erysipelas Program For Hogs

Here is a management program for pigs that will protect your pigs against erysipelas:

1. Vaccinate sows and gilts 30 days after breeding. Serum alone won't give enough protection.
2. Vaccinate baby pigs at six to seven weeks of age.
3. Buy breeding stock that have been vaccinated or are from clean herds.
4. Use clean ground and good sanitation.

Higher Profit Per Acre... Lower Production Cost



Fertilize Your Reduced Acreage with Phillips 66

AMMONIUM NITRATE

Nitrogen helps stretch water supply—promotes higher food values in grains

Experiments have proved that fertilizing results in much higher yields from like amounts of soil water. So it pays to *stretch your moisture* with Phillips 66 Ammonium Nitrate. Stronger roots seek moisture in the subsoil—they also help plants get greater benefits from the available plant food in the soil.

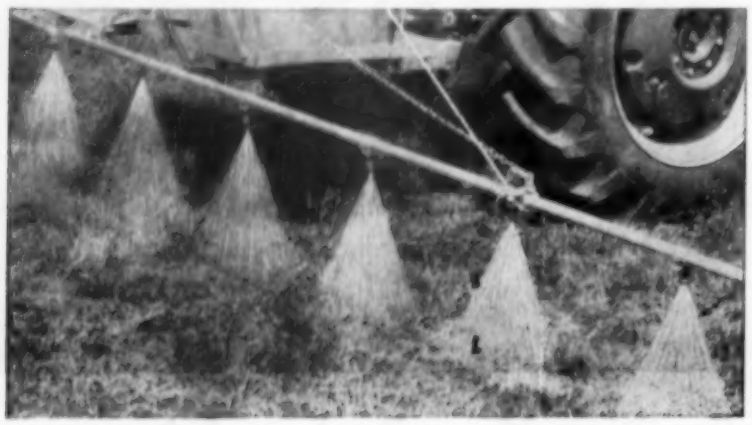
When you fertilize with Phillips 66 Ammonium Nitrate, you get more protein in your grain, and higher feed values. You have more uniform harvest dates; you lessen your risks. Your unused fertilizer carries over to improve your next crop; and you make the most of crop residues. You get lower unit production costs—more profit per acre! See your fertilizer dealer right away—order your supply of Phillips 66 Ammonium Nitrate now.

Now available in New Polyethylene-lined 80 and 100 lb. bags

PHILLIPS CHEMICAL COMPANY
A Subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum Company
BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

Why Monsanto makes weed killing SIMPLE AS 1-2-3

1. **MIXING...FAST AND EASY!** From container to spray tank to start-up of spraying . . . it's a matter of minutes. Monsanto weed and brush killers mix quick. You get a uniform spray solution fast. No guessing, no wondering. You know that the spray you lay down, rod after rod, has even, unvarying killing power!



2. **SPRAYING...CLEAN AND EVEN!** No more spotty spraying from clogged nozzles. Special Monsanto anti-clog agents make the use of baking soda unnecessary in hard-water areas. You'll find you can cover ground faster, finish spraying sooner. Remember: for best spraying, use clean water.

3. **WEED KILLING...CERTAIN!** Special wetting agents make Monsanto weed and brush killers spread, penetrate and kill! The directions on each container are easy to understand. Read them, follow them. You'll know you've done the job right. And you can depend on the job you've done!

SEE YOUR MONSANTO DEALER . . . This sign identifies him in your town. He'll have Monsanto's powerful new weed and brush killers . . . the right formulation for your crop, your locality, the weeds and brush you want to kill. He'll be the first to bring you new chemical farm hands from Monsanto research and development.

OTHER MONSANTO PRODUCTS FOR THE FARM... Medo-Green® to keep silage fresh, Parathion insecticides, phosphates (liquid and solid), Lion Brand ammonium nitrate, sulphate of ammonia, anhydrous ammonia. MONSANTO CHEMICAL CO., Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis 1, Mo.

GROW MORE PROFITABLY
MONSANTO
FARM CHEMICALS

Which tractor fuel is best for your farm? One fuel may show up better in heavy work like plowing. Advantages and disadvantages of various tractor fuels are discussed in the article below.

Which tractor fuel for you?

Here's a quick rundown on distillate, gasoline, diesel and LP for tractors

FUEL is the biggest single expense in operating your tractor. Have you ever thought about reducing fuel costs by using a different tractor fuel?

When you trade tractors, you'll want to think about the operating differences of the various tractor fuels.

GASOLINE—Compared to the other fuels, gasoline is probably the most convenient. Gasoline tractors are flexible, are easily started in all weather, and don't require separate fuel storage.

Storage losses will be highest with gasoline, but can be reduced by proper storage.

DIESEL—Diesel tractors are generally more difficult to start than gasoline engines. Some operators object to diesel smoke.

Generally, maintenance costs will be slightly higher with diesel than with gasoline tractors.

Altho diesels have a much higher compression ratio than gasoline engines, the power for the same size of engine will be about the same. This is the result of using leaner air-fuel mixtures in diesels to prevent smoking.

LP GAS—The special LP gas pressure storage tanks cost about $275 for a 500-gallon tank, and about $425 for a 1,000-gallon tank. If LP gas is used for household purposes, most of the storage cost can be charged to that use.

Fuel transfer requires more time with LP gas. Transfer in the field is not possible unless a portable tank is available.

Oil and maintenance cost of LP gas tractors is less because there is no dilution of the oil, rings are lubricated better, and valves and head will be freer of all deposits.

Some operators claim twice the valve and ring life, and three to four times the oil and filter life.

DISTILLATE—Distillate burning tractors must be started on gasoline because distillate does not vaporize readily enough to permit starting with a cold manifold. This requires two fuel tanks on the tractor, and two fuel storage tanks on the farm.

Distillate tractors are not adapted to light loads because the engine operating temperature must be kept high and nearly constant for best performance and minimum oil dilution. Oil and maintenance costs are somewhat higher than gasoline.

Distillate tractors will have five to 17 percent less horsepower than comparable gasoline tractors, because of the lower compression ratio.

Of course, the item in which you are actually interested is the total cost of tractor power.

This can be divided into operating costs and overhead costs. The operating costs would include fuel, lubricating oil, and maintenance. Overhead costs include depreciation, interest on investment, storage, taxes and insurance.

It's generally true that diesel or LP gas will lower your operating costs, but these same fuels will generally increase your overhead costs.

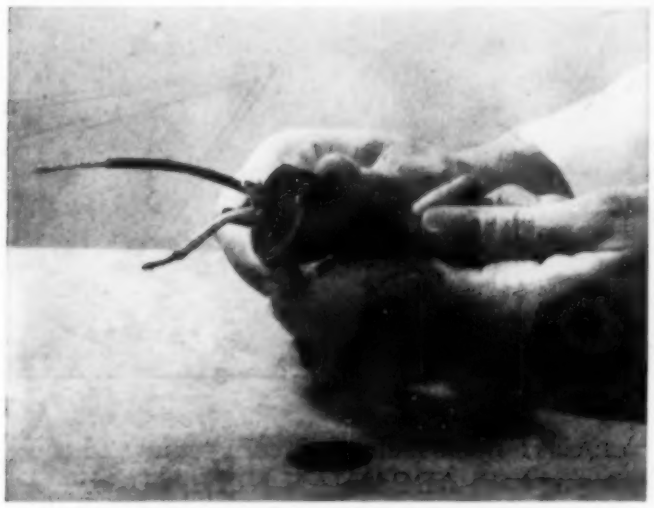
If you can use your tractor enough hours per year, you can reduce the per hour overhead costs to the point where they will be less than the expected savings in the operating costs. The exact number of hours use per year at which this occurs, probably varies for each farm.

Your best way to obtain this information for your farm is to consult your county extension agent. By using the local cost of the various fuels and the cost of the different type tractors, you can determine with the aid of charts prepared by the state agricultural colleges, the per hour costs and the resultant yearly savings or extra expense if you switch fuels.

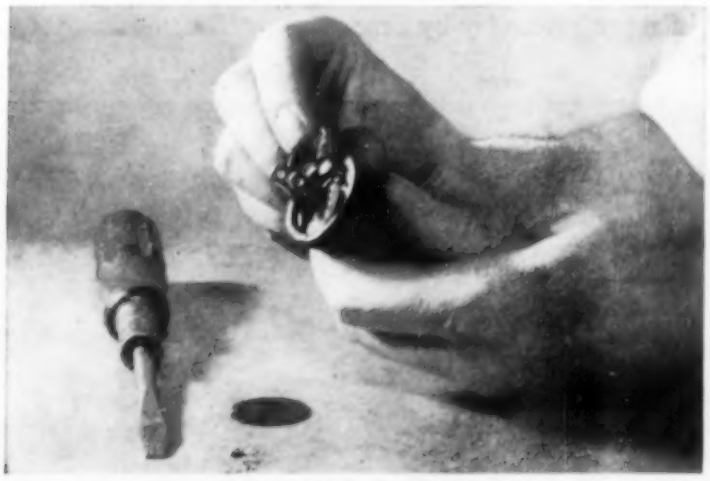
Underwriter's knot will take the strain off connections when rewiring plug. Loop white wire. Run black wire thru loop and around end of white one, then back thru the loop from the bottom.

Better play it safe in rewiring

Sloppy wiring jobs cause a good many fires and accidents. Next time you rewire a light plug, try these simple steps



Pull the knot snug so it slides between the prongs and seats in bottom of plug. Clip off excess wire. Strip one-half inch of insulation off ends of wire. Twist until tight. Solid wire should be bent so it will fit poles.



Twist wires around poles in direction screws turn. Ends of wires can be tipped with solder to prevent fraying. Slip fiber insulator over prongs to prevent bare wires from shorting on outlet. Don't let bare wires touch.

NOW!

If you milk 4 to 14 cows... here's YOUR outfit!...

THE NEW DE LAVAL "COW-TO-CAN" MILKER

and it costs only $159.50*

Here's important news for the small herd owner—*at last you can have real mechanized milking... De Laval milking... at a low, low price!*

With the new De Laval "Cow-to-Can" Milker, the cows come to the milker... you don't carry the milker around the barn. You milk right into your own 40-quart cans... no carrying of milker pails back and forth... no milker pails to wash up. As each 40-quart can is filled, you simply transfer the operating cover to another can... put the regular cover on the filled can... and it's ready for the cooler.

SINGLE ELEVATED STANCHION... eliminates stooping, carrying, pouring, walking from cow to cow.

TWO ELEVATED STANCHIONS... highly efficient for easy udder preparation and milking.

TWO V-TYPE ELEVATED STANCHIONS... cuts down labor... makes sanitation easy.

With the De Laval "Cow-to-Can" Milker you don't have to make extensive alterations to your barn. You can use it with an elevated platform stanchion (or two platforms) or with regular barn stanchions. It fits your own layout... suits your own milking preference.

The New De Laval "Cow-to-Can" Milker saves time... steps ...money! It quickly pays its own low, low cost. Get *all* the facts *now*. See your nearby De Laval Dealer or send the coupon... today.

DE LAVAL MILKERS

*Suggested list price without installation. Price may vary in different localities.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., DEPT. 31-E
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Without obligation, please send me proof that a De Laval "Cow-to-Can" Milker can cut my production costs, increase my milk profits.

I milk _____ cows.

Name _____

Town _____ RFD ____ State _____

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY Poughkeepsie, New York • 427 Randolph St., Chicago 6
DE LAVAL PACIFIC CO. 201 E. Millbrae Ave., Millbrae, Calif.

Side-dress Corn

Thousands of corn-belt farmers make their corn get up and grow profits by side-dressing with ARCADIAN NITRANA or URAN* Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions. Low-pressure NITRANA Solutions, containing 37% to 41% nitrogen, are injected into the soil. Non-pressure 32% URAN Solution can be applied on the soil surface or injected. NITRANA and URAN both provide quick-acting and long-lasting nitrogen to feed your crop well throughout the season. For best results, start side-dressing early to full-feed all your corn acreage plenty of nitrogen before lay-by time.

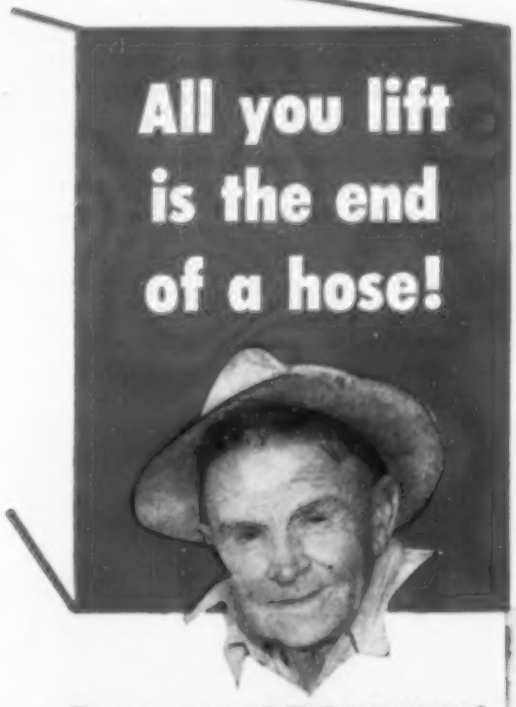
*Trade-mark

with NITRANA®

low-cost, labor-saving

NITROGEN SOLUTIONS

Side-dress your corn in June with low-cost, fast-spreading ARCADIAN® NITRANA Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution to get bigger yields at rock-bottom cost. Economical, quick-acting, long-lasting NITRANA Solution is a real money-maker and labor-saver. You just hitch up your tractor tank and applicator, pump in low-pressure NITRANA Nitrogen, and take off across your field, applying all the nitrogen you need on 40 to 80 acres per day. Or your ARCADIAN NITRANA dealer will do the entire job for you.



You have no bags to lift, no high-pressure equipment to fuss with when you use ARCADIAN Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions. Pumps and machinery do the work, from the time your ARCADIAN dealer pumps this powerful nitrogen fertilizer from his storage tank into a nurse tank for delivery to your field—right through to the time you put it into the soil with your tractor applicator.

Economical NITRANA Nitrogen, applied four to six inches deep in the middle of the row, reaches corn roots fast and feeds them quickly even when surface soil is dry. Make sure your corn has all the nitrogen it needs through tasseling, silking and ear formation. Each acre of corn eats four or more pounds of nitrogen per day in the period of peak growth. Side-dress with NITRANA now for a bigger harvest and a better profit on every acre.

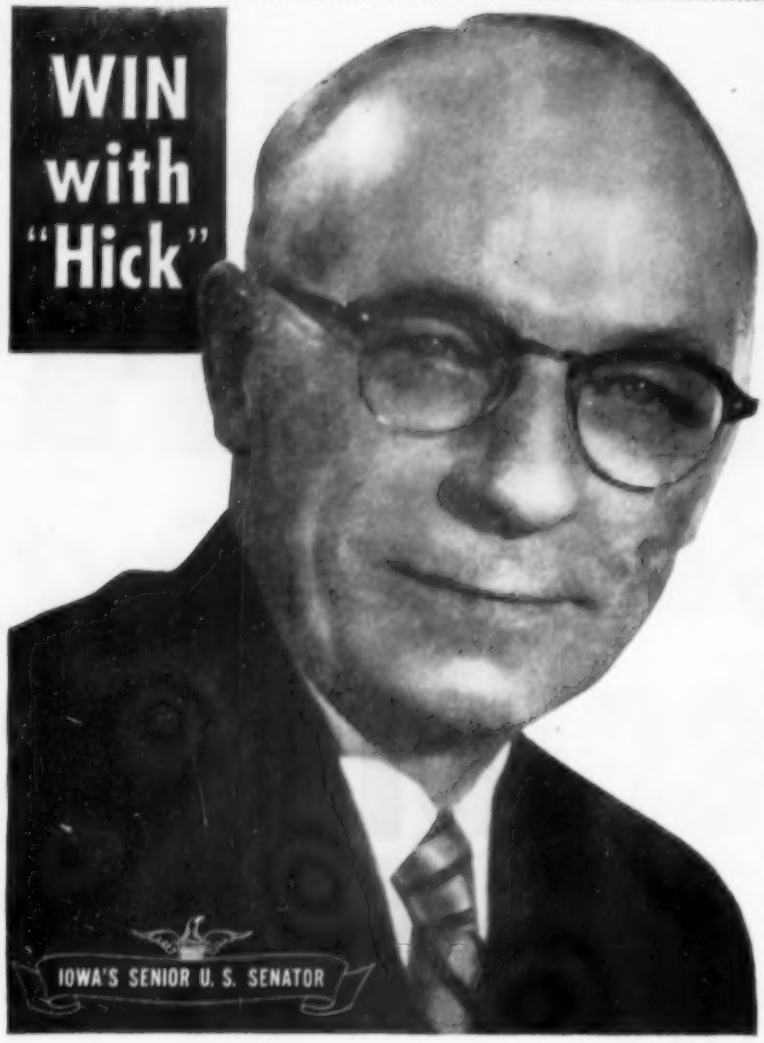
NITROGEN DIVISION
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
New York 6, N. Y. • Ironton, Ohio • Indianapolis 20, Ind. • Omaha 7, Neb.
Kalamazoo, Mich. • St. Paul 4, Minn. • Columbia, Mo.

NITROGEN DIVISION ALLIED CHEMICAL

See your ARCADIAN® Nitrogen Solutions Dealer now for the low-cost, easy way to

Make Corn Pay!

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT) (POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)



The Lamp of Experience is the Best Guide

"I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the Lamp of Experience."
PATRICK HENRY
March 23, 1775

U. S. SENATOR B. B. HICKENLOOPER'S 20 years of executive and legislative experience is the best investment the people of Iowa can make for representation in the Senate.

His membership on top committees resulting from his service and experience are the best proof of his standing and ability. For 8 years he has been a member of the Senate Agricultural Committee, where he has battled for sound permanent farm programs and for the prosperity of agriculture. Included in these programs are the farm bill of 1948 and 1949; Soil Conservation, Rural Electrification, Rural Telephone System, expanding markets at home and abroad, farm credit measures, and above all, the protection of farming as an independent way of life which stabilizes our whole economy.

He is a member, and the first chairman, of the Atomic Energy Committee and a member of the important Foreign Relations Committee. He has the seasoning and experience that only time and devotion to public service can bring.

"Hick" is one of the most consistent supporters of the Eisenhower program which has resulted in peace, the establishment of a balanced budget, the restoration of honesty in government, and confidence in the future for the United States.

IOWA VOTERS SAY:

OUR VOTES ARE HICK'S . . . IN '56

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Republican Primaries
Monday, June 4

Farm Bureau women of Johnson county, Iowa, visited historic spots in Iowa City as guests of Iowa City Women's Club. Above is Plum Grove, built in 1844, the home of Robert Lucas, Iowa's first governor.

Farm-city visits

FARMERS and town businessmen have been having joint meetings for a good many years. But farm women and city women don't get together as often.

Johnson county, Iowa, is experimenting with back-and-forth visits of Iowa City and farm women. First, the Women's Club of Iowa City invited the Farm Bureau women of the county to visit historic spots in Iowa City.

The program included a visit to the old state capitol, to Governor Lucas' home and a talk by Supt. W. J. Petersen of the Iowa Historical Association.

Then the Farm Bureau women invited the city women to a dinner. Kenneth Thatcher of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation was the speaker.

In the picture below, it should be noted that while Mrs. Edward Lucas is wearing a gown of the period of 1860-70, it is not one that the governor's lady could have got into. Mrs. Robert Lucas weighed 200 pounds.

The governor was a little dried-up fellow. He quarreled fiercely with his territorial Iowa assembly, but to everybody's surprise, came back to Iowa after a few years away and lived in Iowa City until his death.

The house has been restored to its original condition. It is equipped with furnishings of the period. Folks who want to see how upper-class Iowans lived in 1845 should stop by.

Much of the credit for saving the old house as an historical monument goes to W. J. Petersen of the Iowa Historical Society. He worked with the Iowa Conservation Committee and the interim committee of the legislature.

Hostess is present-day Mrs. Lucas, at left, wife of great grandson of governor. At right, Mrs. Nathan Frederick, chairman of Farm Bureau women. Next to her, Mrs. William Petersen, chairman of the community program "Exploring Our Common Heritage." (Photo by Iowa City Press Citizen.)

Workday pointers

COAX PIGS to eat supplements early if you want big pigs at eight weeks of age.

▼ ▼ ▼

CULTIVATOR shovels ready for use? They should be checked for rusty spots. Bolts with bad threads should be replaced. Then get shovels sharpened and polished if necessary.

▼ ▼ ▼

ROTARY HOE kills grass right in the corn and soybean rows. That's hard to do with a shovel cultivator.

▼ ▼ ▼

SHADE, SANITARY WALLOWS or sprinklers will reduce cost of pig gains in hot weather. Comfortable animals always make best use of feed.

▼ ▼ ▼

THERE'S STILL TIME to make a surface silo for early hay crops. It can be a trench if drainage is good. Cement or board walls above ground will make a good silo if that method is preferred or best suited to the soil.

▼ ▼ ▼

FIRST CROP ALALFA is hardest to cure, and it has to be cut at the wettest time of year. Surest method of saving the first crop is to make it into silage.

▼ ▼ ▼

LAYING FLOCKS that make production records or high profits are culled frequently for non-layers or disease carriers.

▼ ▼ ▼

NEWLY-BOUGHT PIGS should be isolated from other pigs on your place for at least three weeks. Any disease they may be carrying will probably show up in that time.

▼ ▼ ▼

MINERALS AND SALT in separate, weather protected boxes will enable cows to make top milk production on new pastures. Beef cattle gains will be helped too.

▼ ▼ ▼

MUDDY FEEDYARDS reduce gains on either cattle or hogs. At the Indiana Experiment Station, cattle fed in a cemented yard gained 35 percent faster than cattle fed in the mud. And feed required for 100 pounds gain was decreased 25 percent.

▼ ▼ ▼

REFUNDS on the two-cent U. S. gas tax will cover fuel used for operating your farm, but not fuel used for custom work. Application for refunds will be made after June 30. You'll send the application form to the same place your income tax goes—to the Director of Internal Revenue for your state.

▼ ▼ ▼

CONSERVE WATER on your fields to get full use of fertilizer applications. That means use all measures you know to stop runoff and evapporation.

▼ ▼ ▼

ARE YOUR HOGS the short, lardy type? You can offset the disadvantages to some extent by selling at light weight.

SOWS BRED NOW will farrow pigs in the second week of September. That's the month of heaviest fall farrowings, altho August farrowings are almost as heavy.

▼ ▼ ▼

EARLY-CUT alfalfa makes the highest quality hay if you can get it cured without rain. Late-cut alfalfa is more stemmy, but cures faster and risk of weather damage is less. Some still like in-between cutting best. That's when about 10 percent of the plants show bloom.

▼ ▼ ▼

HAULING GRASS to cattle in dry lot has not made cattle safe from bloat under Iowa conditions. Only difference may be that cattle fed grass in dry lot can be watched more easily.

▼ ▼ ▼

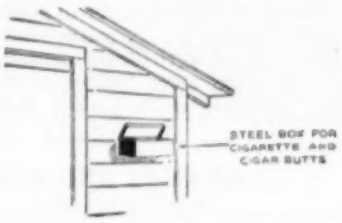
HARROWING corn fields once or twice just before the corn comes up will often kill a crop of weeds. Corn stands are not hurt much by the operation if top soil is dry.

▼ ▼ ▼

ONLY CERTIFIED sorghum seed should be planted, says the Illinois College of Agriculture. Uncertified seed may have been pollinated by Sudan grass, Johnson grass or some other type of sorghum.

▼ ▼ ▼

STEEL BOX nailed to the barn or hog house near the entrance will help smokers obey the "no



smoking" rule in the buildings. Even with a steel box and lid, however, fire should be snuffed out of cigar and cigarette butts before they are deposited.

▼ ▼ ▼

HOW MUCH DIFFERENCE in loss of feed between upright and trench or bunker silos? Spoilage may take 15 to 30 percent of the feed in the bunker silo, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Loss may be 10 to 20 percent in an upright silo.

▼ ▼ ▼

WRITE DOWN mileage and expense of attending farm demonstrations and Iowa State College Field Days. Such costs are deductible on your income tax return.

▼ ▼ ▼

PIPE FOR SUPPLYING water to pigs on pasture can be laid in a plow furrow and plowed under. Either iron or plastic pipe can be used.

▲ ▲ ▲

ERYSIPELAS in pigs has two forms. One is the acute type which acts like cholera and may kill pigs quickly. The other form is sometimes called sub-acute erysipelas. Infected pigs have swollen joints and are generally run-down. Germs live in the soil. Vaccination is effective.

How to be positive you're getting the best bulk cooler on the market...

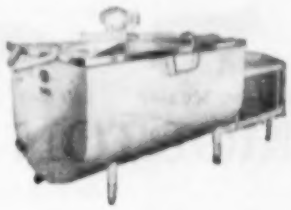
REMEMBER...THIS FACT: DE LAVAL IS ANOTHER WORD FOR DEPENDABILITY!

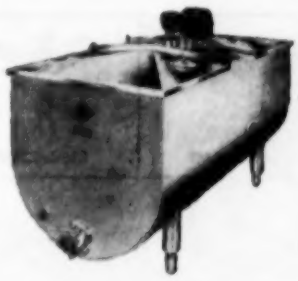
When you invest in a bulk milk cooler, you want efficient and economical operation. Even more important you want *trouble-free* operation...*dependability*.

And that's why your choice must be De Laval. Because De Laval *means* dependability backed by the greatest name in dairying... for 78 years.

A De Laval Bulk Cooler will give you fast, efficient, low-cost cooling...*plus* dependability.

De Laval Self-Contained Speedway Bulk Cooler ▶
Fully automatic operation. 150, 200 and 250 gallon sizes for every-day or every-other-day pickup.





◀ De Laval Speedway Bulk Cooler
for remote condensing units—available with or without condensing units—in 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 gallon sizes.

De Laval Speedway Vacuum Bulk Cooler ▶
200 gallon capacity. A De Laval Combine Milker and a De Laval Vacuum Bulk Cooler give you a completely sealed milking system—help cut labor costs. Available with or without condensing unit.

There's a type and size to fit your needs...exactly. Get the facts now. See your nearby De Laval Dealer ...or mail the coupon...today:

DE LAVAL

SERVING THE DAIRY INDUSTRY SINCE 1878

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., DEPT. 31-E
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Without obligation send me illustrated literature and specifications on De Laval Bulk Coolers.

Name _____

Town _____ RFD _____ State _____

I milk _____ cows. I use _____ milker.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY Poughkeepsie, New York • 427 Randolph St., Chicago 6
DE LAVAL PACIFIC CO. 201 E. Millbrae Ave., Millbrae, Calif.

Morton T-M Salt Blocks make good grass even better

All livestock on pasture need Morton TRACE MINERALIZED Salt

BEEF CATTLE, dairy cows, sheep and hogs all thrive on lush pasture. But even the best-looking grass may be short of one or more of the essential trace minerals. That's why you should always supply Morton T-M Salt . . . it's so simple and inexpensive to put out Morton T-M Salt Blocks.

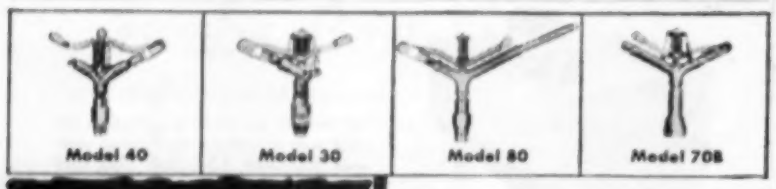
College feeding trials conclusively prove the need for trace minerals in the rations of all livestock. Most farm lands lack one or more of these minerals—**cobalt, iodine, copper, zinc, iron** or **manganese**. So feed Morton T-M Salt the year 'round to guard against deficiencies . . . assure yourself of *more* milk, *more* meat, *more* wool and a higher return from each feed dollar.

The cost* of Morton Trace-Mineralized Salt over ordinary salt is less than 1¢ per animal per week. *You know they need it. They know how much.* Feed it free choice. *It is the only kind you should use.*

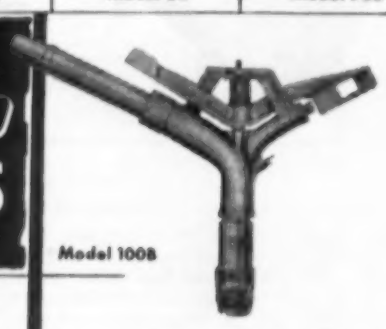
*Less than ¾¢ more — Less than ½¢ more — Less than 1¢ more — Less than ¾¢ more

MORTON TM TRACE MINERALIZED SALT

At your feed dealer's—bags or blocks



RAIN BIRD SPRINKLERS



Model 100B

. . . your assurance of:

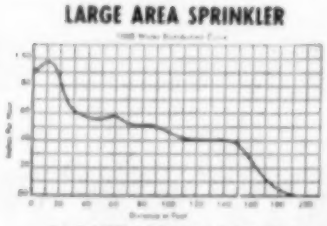
- **Good distribution**
- **Dependability**
- **Efficiency**
- **Long life**
- **Value**

There is a Rain Bird Sprinkler designed for your specific need. Over *40* different models available—from 2 g.p.m. to 600 g.p.m. An even rate of rotation and proper overlap of pattern are the keys to Rain Bird's even distribution and maximum coverage.

See your local Rain Bird distributor for complete information or write direct. The low cost of a Rain Bird installation will surprise you. Imitations are now appearing, so . . .

Insist on Rain Bird—there is no substitute for Rain Bird quality!

LARGE AREA SPRINKLER



Rain Bird 100B with 1½"x½"x 3/16" nozzles
100 lbs. p.s.i. pressure. 3-6 m.p.h. wind, trajectory 17°.

In the field of large area sprinklers, Rain Bird Model 100B has proven—in exhaustive tests—that it can provide maximum coverage with most uniform distribution. The 100B has three nozzles operating simultaneously, assuring best possible distribution. Big, single-nozzle sprinklers, with fire hose principle of sprinkling, put too much water in some areas, too little in others, resulting in costly, inefficient operation. Any high volume sprinkler has limited application so be *sure* to see your local Rain Bird distributor before you buy. He has facts, figures and knowledge that can help *you*.

Rainy Sprinkler Sales,
609 W. Lake St., Peoria, Illinois

Voice of the farm

Says Neighbors Opposed Veto

To the Editor: I have been soliciting members for National Farmers Union, and so far have signed only Farm Bureau members.

I have contacted a great many people. And so far, the general consensus is about four to one against the policy of President Eisenhower in his recent veto of the farm bill.

This is an almost total Republican county. And the popularity of Mr. Benson is almost nil.—Chester W. Hutchins, Mercer county, Illinois.

Farmer Shouldn't Blame Labor

To the Editor: I wish to reply to "Farmer's Wife" in her letter to the editor, April 21, 1956 (Says Labor Is To Blame).

She states that the farmers prices are high enough, but labor is to blame for the prices we pay. Now if the farmer has a parity price, he would be on equal terms. And labor is not to blame. It is the weakness of our organization which has failed to work properly for the farmer.—J. Peter Jensen, Adair county, Iowa.

Defends Benson's Attitude

To the Editor: A letter in your April 7 issue . . . . states that Secretary of Agriculture Benson seems much more interested in our spiritual welfare than our economic welfare. And that (the writer) goes to his own church and needs none of Mr. Benson's guidance on spiritual matters.

Evidently (the writer) does not realize that our spiritual welfare is very much a part of our economic or material welfare.

I suggest that he get a Bible and turn to the Book of Deuteronomy, Chapter 11, verses 13 to 17. . . .—Leman Olson, Shelby county, Iowa.

Objects To Meat Price Spread

To the Editor: When the government stamps "prime" or "choice," etc., on a butchered animal, let also the price the packer paid the farmer be stamped. Allow only a reasonable, fixed spread between that price and the price to the consumer. . . .

We do not agree that the consumer needs to be educated to eat more meat. He enjoys it. We know from experience. Let them put the price where it belongs, and more meat will be eaten.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Elliott, Clinton county, Iowa.

Says Benson Is Lost

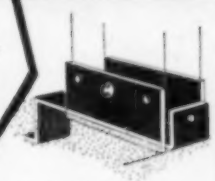
To the Editor: For over three years, I have known that Mr. Benson was lost as to what he was supposed to do.

Mr. Benson is an evangelist. There is something wrong with our President who appoints a man like Mr. Benson to the office of Secretary of Agriculture.—L. I. Partello, Wright county, Iowa.

GRAMPS AND HARLEY—An even trade

R-W Studding Sockets STOP ROT

in BARNS, CRIBS, SHEDS



Keep buildings stronger years longer! Hot galvanized steel studding sockets won't split, rot, shrink. Easily anchored to concrete floor or foundation. 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 3 x 8, and 4 x 8-inch sizes.

SEE YOUR HARDWARE, LUMBER OR BUILDING SUPPLY DEALER TODAY!

Richards-Wilcox MANUFACTURING COMPANY
"A hanger for any door that slides"
Aurora, Illinois

LIME IS ODORLESS

THAT'S WHY IT IS USED SO GENEROUSLY AROUND THE FARM FOR MANY SANITATION NEEDS!

And there's no better lime for sanitation than Snowflake Hydrated Lime. Besides being odorless itself, it quickly neutralizes odor-forming acids . . . gives a fresh, clean look to barns, pens, milk houses, etc. Snowflake is low in cost, easy to handle and use. Buy it from your local Ash Grove dealer.

10 & 50-lb. Bags

275

ASH GROVE Snowflake HYDRATED LIME

Buy ROTA-ZIP

You'll Mow with the BEST ROTARY MOWER At Any Price

More Mowing Features than any other Rotary on the market.

Featuring . . .
Re-placeable Safety Blades —Patented
Crank Height Adjustment — change in seconds
Hinged Front Guard — for tall grass and weeds—Patented
Mulch—by simply using Safety Suction Blades

Prices $69.96 to $109.96 Inc. Fed. Tax. F.O.B. Fact.

See your ROTA-ZIP Dealer or write for FREE Folder—Prices on all models and FREE TRIAL OFFER.

LACO, INC., DEP'T 56
Griswold, Iowa

KEEP YOUR DRAIN-TILE Open WITH HAND CRANK

NEW, INEXPENSIVE FARM-ROD or TRACTOR TAKE-OFF

Clean Field Tile, Septic Tank Laterals, and Other Underground Pipes

NO UNNECESSARY DIGGING

Cleans tile 5" or larger in diameter. Comes in handy, easy to use, 25-foot sections which will clean from one to several hundred feet from single opening. Remove roots, grease, mud, silt, other debris right from your tractor seat. No solvents. Write for free folder, full details.

ROTO-ROOTER CORP., Dept. W-20
301 University Avenue Des Moines, Iowa

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS
Everlasting TILE

Trouble Free. Permanent Reinforced Construction.
F. H. A. Financing.
Also Simplified SILO-MATIC Auger Type Silo Unloaders.
Write For Details, Prices
NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
536 Livestock Exchange Building
KANSAS CITY 15, MO.
STATE SIZE WANTED

Effective block for wagon or tractor wheels was made from an old belt pulley (used as base) and a curved and braced piece of iron welded as shown. On the Howard D. Fountain farm, Johnson county, Iowa.

Faults Corn Supports

To the Editor: It thoroly disgusts me that the government will support corn at around $1.50 per bushel with acreage based on the most idiotic of systems—not taking into consideration how much corn a farm is capable of producing. . . .

It seems that they are protecting the fellow who owns only a corn crib, and are penalizing the man who is trying to build up his land by feeding livestock and producing meat.

Right now, I'm having lots of trouble trying to buy corn on the open market. Too many fellows have sealed their corn and are out buying on the market.—C. Richard Hanson, Mahaska county, Iowa.

Most livestock farmers still believe that cheap feed leads to heavy livestock feeding that results in low-priced livestock.—Editor.

Support Corn At $2.00?

To the Editor: Raise the corn loan to $2.00 per bushel. And cut the acreage down.

I think everybody would be willing to take some land out of production if they were guaranteed a good price for their corn. —Farmer, Sioux county, Iowa.

Likes Editorial Policy

To the Editor: This is to tell you personally how much I appreciate your editorial policy. True, I have my own opinions, formulated by my own experiences, background and observations. But darned if you don't express them much better, each time I pick up a new copy of Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. — James Horridge, Appanoose county, Iowa.

Suggests Tax On Fertilizer

To the Editor: In regulating crop surplus, I suggest:

Put a ban on imports. Increase our exports. Put a federal tax on fertilizer, and use the money to pay for idle acres.—Henry Meyer, Montgomery county, Missouri.

A New And Better Way To

Prevent Corn Borer Damage

Niagara Granular DDT

There's a new, proven weapon this year for corn borer control. It's Niagara Granular DDT. It comes in particles about the size of sugar or salt granules. You simply spread them in a 12 to 14 inch band about 8 to 10 inches above the whorls of your corn plants. That's the critical area where first-brood borers do their feeding.

Niagara Granular DDT comes ready to use. There's no water to carry or any mixing needed. Results as confirmed by Experiment Stations show it will give you longer lasting protection than sprays. Buy at your Niagara dealer or write for literature.

A New And Easier Way To

Apply Niagara Granular DDT

Niagara Granular Applicator

The Niagara Granular Applicator is especially designed and engineered for corn borer control with Granular DDT.

It is tractor mounted and easily regulated to apply the DDT granules in a 12 to 14 inch band directly over the corn rows. This type application prevents wasting material that otherwise would be applied over a wide area where not needed.

The Niagara applicator is adjustable up to approximately six feet ground clearance for corn of various heights. The dual hoppers are equipped with adjustable fluted feed devices and continuous agitators to provide even distribution and economical control. A spreader is provided under each feed and is adjustable to either side.

This machine was designed by Niagara engineers in consultation with U.S.D.A. experts and state workers in the Regional Corn Borer Research Laboratory at Ankeny, Iowa. Unquestionably it is the finest granular applicator available. See your farm equipment dealer or write for folder.

Niagara CHEMICAL DIVISION
Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation
Home Office, Middleport, N.Y. Wyoming, Ill.

AT HOME Mrs. Jamison assists daughters Nancy (standing) and Marjorie, both Iowa State College students, with homework.

BACK IN THE CLASSROOM after 20 years, Mrs. Howard Jamison, Jones county, Iowa, farm woman supervises as student Janet Carstenson completes a lesson in the Home Ec class.

Farm woman tells how to

Have a career and be homemaker too

MANY married women have gone back to careers while keeping home duties too. Sometimes they want to add to the family income. Sometimes they are sorely needed in the profession. And sometimes they are a little bored with housework after their children are grown.

Mrs. Howard Jamison, Jones county, Iowa, farm woman has worked out the situation admirably in going back to her old job of teaching. After a year of teaching, she is planning to go to summer school, along with her daughters, to get her life certificate.

The Jamisons' two daughters are in Iowa State College. Nancy is a sophomore, and Marjorie is a freshman in Home Economics. Ten-year-old John goes to school where his mother has been teaching this last year.

But their paths never cross in the school house. John loves the farm and faithfully carries out his share of the farm chores. His mother feels that he is developing in self-sufficiency and interest under this new system of living.

After Mrs. Jamison was graduated in Home Economics from Iowa State College, she taught for nine years. After her marriage, she kept up with the progress of home economics and with young people thru church and 4-H club work.

But still it was 20 years since she had taught school. The most noticeable difference in subject matter, she found, was in junior high school. Travel, television, magazines and graded lessons in science in school have made it no easy matter to match knowledge with the young. But Mrs. Jamison found it both challenging and fascinating.

Mrs. Jamison thinks that high school students are more advanced for their ages than their parents were. The postwar generation of young people have a wide access to knowledge that was unheard of in their parent's day.

It was not hard to pick up with school activities for both Mr. and Mrs. Jamison had never dropped them. They had kept up with the interests of their two girls in music, athletics and other school functions. Now they're seeing them from a new angle.

Mrs. Jamison praises the modern methods of teaching. Take sewing, for instance. The unit procedure is much faster than the old method that required a lot of basting.

Girls are allowed to finish and wear more of their own sewed clothes. This is more interesting than worrying if an inside seam is perfect or not. The important thing now is to make clothes that look well when you go down the street. She insists that material and patterns be practical.

Mrs. Jamison has found this year that girls know more about foods and diet than they did in the earlier years of her teaching. Programs on health including diet are taught to both boys and girls from the first grade up.

The biggest problem is the same old one of the homemaker anywhere—three meals a day. It takes a lot of planning and cooperation from her husband. Meals are planned and partly executed the night before.

A favorite dish in this family is prepared with meatballs and mushroom sauce that is prepared ahead of time and slipped into the oven as soon as she gets home from school. Often a roast is set out to thaw in the morning. Howard puts it in the oven in time for supper.

Always a systematic housekeeper, Mrs. Jamison plans her housework far in advance and cuts every corner possible. The weekends are busy, but she still finds time to enjoy her family. This is especially true the weekends when her daughters come home from school. She finds time to help and advise them on some of their own projects.

Mr. and Mrs. Jamison have less time together now. But they enjoy it all the more when they have an evening alone or go together to church and neighborhood functions.—E.C.W.

Homemaking Today

Edited By ZOE MURPHY

RAIN THAT MAKES the garden grow also helps the weeds. Thecla Brincks, Fayette county, Iowa, hoes potatoes in the garden on her uncle's farm.

Country air

HOUSECLEANING! About this time of year (or earlier) we're attacked by the virus—generally of necessity. Modern wonder drugs in the form of central heating, vacuum cleaners, washable wall coverings, new formula cleaning and polishing fluids, automatic washers, polishers, driers and almost everything (except backs) have wrought miraculous changes in the time-honored virus. But still it attacks and more or less has to run its course.

You decide to be a real whirlwind this year and be completely systematic. After all you've cleaned the cupboards, some of the closets and the dresser drawers. Maybe you've got a woman to help you with the heavy pushing around and climbing for a day or two. Oh, you make a fine start.

Those boxes in the storeroom or attic you didn't go over as you planned last winter because the attic was cold and you didn't feel too energetic after that attack of flu, but you'll do them today in short order. I know. I know.

For a long time I've kept an eye out for an article clipped from Harper's several years ago. I've wanted to send it to Mrs. Sayre. Last week I ran across another box of papers and things that didn't seem to be classified. It might be in that.

I hauled it out beside the dining room table. Desks are never large enough to sort stacks of things upon. Beside mine is always cluttered with the current stuff. I'd have to clear off the desk top first. So it's the dining room table for me.

Apparently it was a box not opened for a long time, for right on top was—not the clipping I wanted—but an old notebook I'd kept while Grandpa was still alive and because I had sense enough to realize that his pioneer yarns were precious stuff. I found the story of the mole ditch where we replaced the broken tile last summer. It was almost 90 years ago when grandpa had a man come 20 miles across the prairie with a team of oxen, a capstan and a cutter blade to cut a mole ditch thru a swampy spot where his own oxen often bogged down in springtime.

Months after, the bill came to him for $27 for 100 rods of ditching. Rather than ride across the unmarked prairie or trust to the mails which were uncertain at that time, Grandpa tried to send the money by messenger—a common practice then. A photographer with a picture taking wagon had been in our village for a few weeks. He said he was going to Center Junction and would be glad to deliver the money. He looked honest to the pioneer boy who accepted a receipt for the money sure that it would be delivered.

Some time later, the ditcher rode in to collect his money. It seemed the photographer never did find his way across the prairie to deliver the payment so Grandpa paid the $27 again—and got another receipt.

I kept reading on about other yarns of Grandpa's days. And suddenly it was the evening of the first day. Next day I decided to be more methodical. I emptied the whole box and was going to sort the items as I replaced them. I'd not burn it this spring. Some time later, I thought.

Housecleaning? I'd forgotten all about it. Do you clean house that way sometimes?—Elizabeth C. Wherry.

Award Winning Cup Cakes!

Mrs. H. L. Palmer of Vicksburg, Miss., won a prize in the Mississippi-Louisiana State Fair with her delicious Cup Cakes.

...delicious with Folger's Coffee —*the* Mountain-Grown coffee with the rich, distinctive flavor!

You'll be catching compliments from all directions when you treat your family to the tempting goodness of Mrs. Palmer's prize-winning Cup Cakes!...and you'll find 'em specially delicious with a piping hot cup of Folger's—*the* Mountain-Grown coffee. More than merely *coffee*, Folger's brings you all the true, tangy goodness, all the rich refreshment, of nature's choicest coffees. Why not let Mountain-Grown Folger's Coffee flatter the flavor of everything *you* serve? Why not today?

CUT OUT AND SAVE

MRS. PALMER'S PRIZE CUP CAKES

FOLGER'S COFFEE...IT'S MOUNTAIN-GROWN! So extra rich in flavor you are urged to try using ¼ less than with lesser flavored brands.

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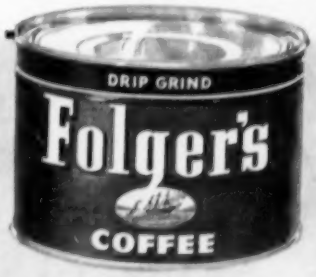
MRS. PALMER'S PRIZE CUP CAKES
...delicious with Folger's Coffee

Put in sifter: 1 cup sifted cake flour • 1¼ teaspoon baking powder • ½ teaspoon salt • ½ cup sugar
Put in mixing bowl: 4 tblsp. shortening
Have ready: 2 egg yolks, unbeaten
Put in cup: 7 tblsp. milk • ½ teaspoon vanilla



Stir shortening just to soften. Sift in dry ingredients. Add half the milk and the egg yolks. Mix until all flour is dampened. Beat two minutes or 300 strokes. Add remaining milk. Beat one minute longer or 150 strokes. Grease muffin pans well on bottom. Put batter in greased pans. Fill pans only half full. Bake in moderate oven, 375 degrees, about 20 minutes. Makes 6 to 8 cakes. Frost as desired.

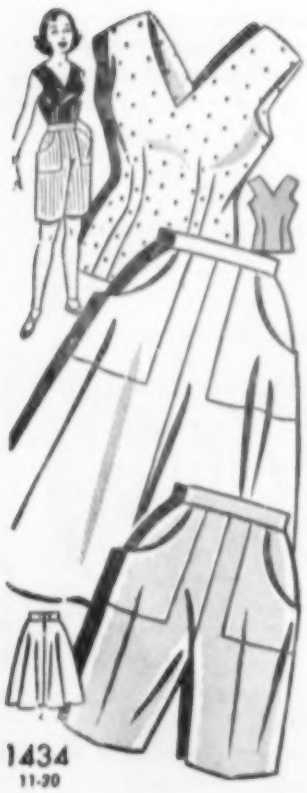
For your summer wardrobe

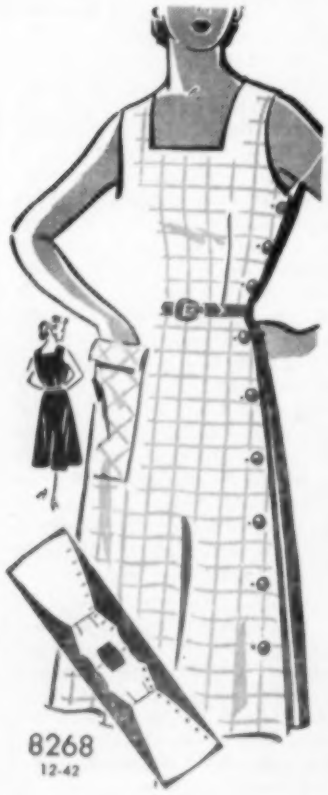
No. 8394. If you wear a half-size, you'll like this new shirtwaister that has such nice accents. Sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 14½, 4⅝ yards of 39-inch; ⅝ yard contrast.

No. 8397. Full-skirted with a deep yoke and a choice of sleeves. Versatile summer frock. Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 12, short sleeve, 5⅝ yards of 35-inch.

No. 8288. Simple as can be and so good looking. Dress and bolero set in sizes to compliment the matron. Sizes 36 to 52. Size 38, dress, 4¼ yards of 35-inch; bolero, 2⅛ yards.

Patterns are 30 cents each, coin preferred. Order by number and address your letters to Pattern Department, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.





No. 8268. A striking bare-arm dress that buttons down the side. Wear it with blouses in cooler weather. Sizes 12 to 20; 40, 42. Size 14, 3⅝ yards of 35 or 39-inch.

No. 1434. Young play clothes—cool blouse, skirt and shorts. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 12, blouse, 1⅝ yards of 35-inch; skirt, 2⅝ yards; shorts, 2¼ yards.

No. 8266. Your young daughter will be comfortable and so pretty in this easy to sew princess sundress. Button-on collar and panties included. Sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, years. Size 4, dress, 1⅞ yards of 35-inch; ⅛ yard contrast; panties, ⅞ yard.

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FREEZERS

Cook from Nora Springs won first contest nine years ago

Former Schoolteacher Wins 125 Cooking Awards at Three Different Iowa Fairs

Just the awards Mrs. Herold Ridder won *this* year would make an impressive display to show her young neighbor. However, Mrs. Ridder has 250 ribbons! She won 125 of these last fall at the North Iowa and Mitchell County Fairs and the National Dairy Congress.

Mrs. Ridder gave up a teaching career in favor of marriage, and then went on to learn a lot about cooking. And one lesson she learned is the importance of good ingredients. That's why she always uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's the best—and I've tried 'em all," she says. "This handy dry yeast rises fast every time."

Why do prize-winning cooks use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast? (Out of more than 9000 surveyed, over 90 percent prefer Fleischmann's!) Here's why: Fleischmann's is the speediest yeast ever—always rises fast. And Fleischmann's is easy to use, easy to keep handy. It stays fresh for months! With this dry yeast on your shelf, you'll find it's easier to serve yeast-raised specialties. When you bake at home, use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—it's the best.

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Another fine product of Standard Brands Inc.

Cookery corner

Oven-Fried Chicken

- 1 chicken cut in serving pieces
- ½ cup butter
- 1 cup flour or biscuit mix
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 2 teaspoons paprika
- 1 dozen unbaked biscuits

Mix flour or biscuit mix and seasonings in paper bag. Shake chicken in bag to coat well. Melt butter in shallow baking pan. Place chicken, skin side down, in melted butter. Bake 30 to 45 minutes in 425 degree oven. Turn chicken, and add biscuits. Bake another 15 minutes or until the biscuits are a golden brown.

Asparagus Casserole

- 1½ cups white sauce
- 2 cups cooked asparagus
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 hard cooked eggs
- 1 pimento or green pepper, chopped
- 1 tablespoon chopped onion
- ½ cup grated cheese
- Cornflakes, crushed and buttered

Combine all ingredients. Mix lightly, and turn into a buttered casserole. Top with buttered cereal, and bake in a 350 degree oven for 30 minutes.

Rhubarb Tarts

- 2 cups diced rhubarb
- ¾ cup sugar
- ¼ cup boiling water
- 3 tablespoons tapioca (quick cooking)
- ¼ cup orange juice
- ½ cup cream, whipped
- 1 recipe cheese pastry

Cook rhubarb, sugar and boiling water for about three minutes over a low flame. Add tapioca, and cook slowly for 15 minutes more. Remove from heat. Add orange juice, and cool. Roll out pastry on lightly floured board. Cut into six sections, and fit over inverted muffin pans. Prick with a fork, and bake in a hot oven (450 degrees) for about 10 minutes. Cool. Fill the shells with rhubarb mixture, and top with whipped cream.

Cheese Pastry

- 1¾ cups sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ½ cup shortening
- ⅔ cup grated cheese
- ¼ cup water

Sift the flour and salt together. Cut in shortening, and add the cheese. Add water in small amounts using only enough to hold the mixture together. Chill thoroly. Roll out on a floured board to desired thickness.

Spicy Barbecue Sauce

- 2 teaspoons vinegar
- ½ cup water
- ½ teaspoon dry mustard
- ½ cup catsup
- ¼ cup chili sauce
- ¼ cup lemon juice
- 1 teaspoon chili powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 1 medium onion (chopped)
- ½ cup butter

Mix all ingredients together except the onion and butter. Melt the butter in a saucepan. Add finely chopped onion. Saute gently until semi-transparent. Add other ingredients that have been well blended. Simmer without a cover for one-half hour. Serve immediately with meat.

New use for coal room . . .

W. F. WILHAU, Grundy county, Iowa, installed an oil burning furnace last year. The coal room promptly became an attractive family room. Parents and young people both enjoy the use of the room. Mrs. Wilhau (right) talks to extension home economist, Genevieve Craven.

MRS. RAY EDDINGTON, Worth county, Iowa, in her attractive modern kitchen. Recent remodeling plans included a new bathroom and cupboards and equipment in kitchen.

New bathroom in an old house

Farm couple make older house into attractive, modern home

BACK to the farm after living in town for some 15 years, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Eddington, Worth county, Iowa, were faced with the job of modernizing the house on the farm they recently purchased.

The farm was just what they wanted—a level 80 acres near the thriving town of Manly. But the house needed a lot of work to make it livable.

The first thing they considered was the water system. Water was piped into the kitchen, but there was no bathroom and no modern equipment in the kitchen. Their first problem was where to locate the new bathroom.

Most farm women like to have the bathroom downstairs if it is at all possible to find the space. This isn't always easy in an older house. Sometimes a half-bath consisting of washbowl and stool can be fitted into a small space and the full bath can be located upstairs.

The Eddingtons solved their problem by dividing the small downstairs bedroom, using half to make a comfortable and roomy bathroom. The other part of the bedroom makes a hallway.

Then they built on a new bedroom with a doorway opening into the hall just opposite the bathroom. There is ample storage space for towels, sheets and bedding on one wall of the new hallway.

New cupboards, floor covering and equipment have made the kitchen as modern and colorful as they come. Asked how she liked coming back to live on a farm, Mrs. Eddington said simply, "I love it here."

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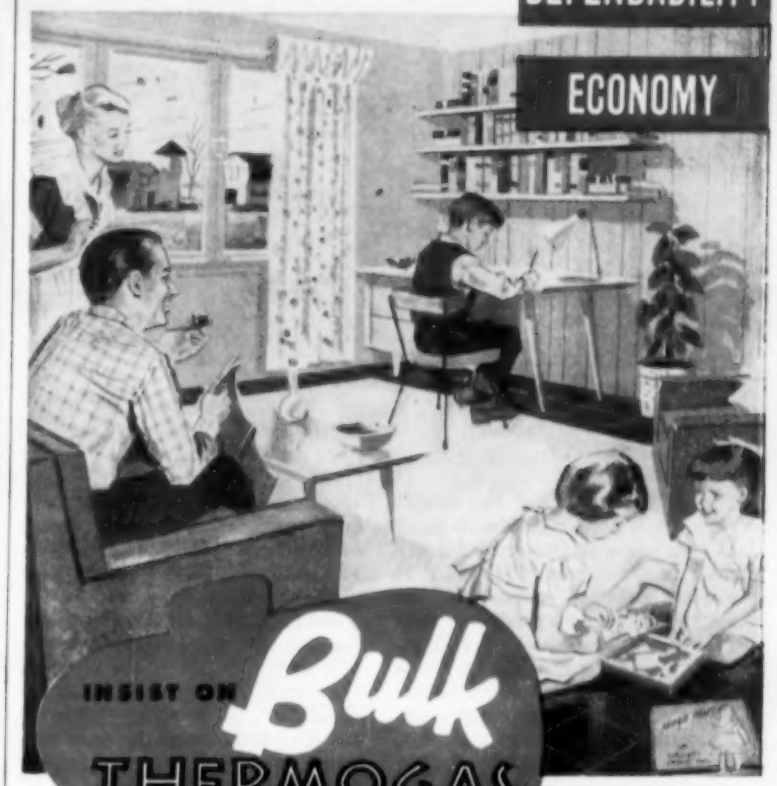

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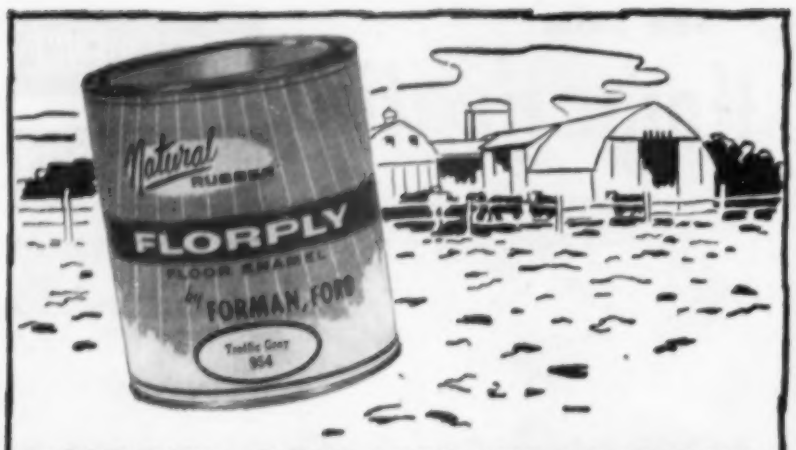

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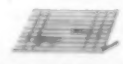
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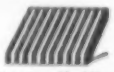
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RETIREMENT didn't last for Mr. and Mrs. John Rutter of Cherokee county, Iowa. They are happy to get back on the farm.

They didn't stay retired

Couple go back to farming after seven years in town

IT WAS March 11, 1954. Mr. and Mrs. John Rutter of Cherokee county, Iowa, had completed 50 years of married life together. Most of that married life had been on the farm.

They had retired from the farm in 1947 and moved to the town of Washta where they had bought a small one-story home. There was plenty to do. The house had electricity, but they had to put in city water and build a bathroom.

Mrs. Rutter, whose hobby is interior decorating of her home, did all the painting and papering. While she worked on the house, Mr. Rutter put in a garden and had his favorite lawn chair out on the lawn where he gained new health in the sunshine and restful surroundings of a small town street.

Mrs. Rutter was soon teaching Sunday school and participating in all the church activities of the local Methodist church.

The garden filled their kitchen and winter shelves with abundance. There were visits with their daughter, Delores, Mrs. Frances Schmid of Omaha, and their two sons, Bruce and John, and the grandchildren.

So life was good on the 50th anniversary. Tho it was a milestone, Mr. Rutter, like all men, was eager for another mile. It was spring and all that it means to a farmer, even an ex-farmer. He had a plan.

"Let's go back to the farm," he said to his wife. She was surprised but agreed, and asked him where they would go. He told her of a farm that was up for sale and that he wanted to buy. Too late for moving that March but they could go in a year.

He bought the place, a 40-acre farm about four miles from Washta, with level land. The farm has a huge house, two stories high with attic and basement. There is a spacious lawn with a weeping willow tree in the corner and perennial shrubs scattered around.

As soon as the news got around that they were going back to farming, objections started flying.

John had just gotten his health back. How would Melissa take care of that many-roomed house? The furnace with basement stairs after their handy oil burner? They had no car. How would they get to town? Friends shook their heads.

Both the Rutters were sure that they would be happy on the land again. And in March, 1955, they moved back to the farm.

They had been retired seven years and now they were back at work. With the help of his sons who live near, Mr. Rutter put in his crops with his new tractor. The barnyard became lively with pigs and chickens. They collected the rolls of wire from out in the fields with Mrs. Rutter riding happily on the stone boat behind the tractor. It was a dry summer, but their crops and garden produced a good yield.

A year has gone by now, and another March has rolled around and their 52nd year of marriage. Everything worked out. Mr. Rutter gets his chores done in time to see his favorite TV program. Mrs. Rutter drives into town every Sunday with her neighbor, Mrs. Ford Ralston, to teach her church school class.

There is a lull now before spring work. But no lull in the Rutter household.

They are having a bathroom installed. Mrs. Rutter is painting the walls her chosen color scheme. She plans, too, to paint the barn and other buildings this summer.

They plan for leisure too, sitting on the cool lawn on a hot afternoon, sitting on the wide front porch in the cool evenings. For them life can be summed up in the words of Mrs. Rutter, "I'm back on the farm, and I'm happy."

We'll see you at Eldora

Plan now to attend the Corn Belt Farm Family Field Days in June

PUT a circle around June 21 and 22 on your calendar. The Corn Belt Farm Family Field Days will be held at Eldora, Iowa, on those two days, and you'll want to attend. These are truly FAMILY days. There will be exhibits, demonstrations and programs for all ages.

The program that will interest women and girls will be held in the new Youth Auditorium on the Hardin county fairgrounds. The fairgrounds adjoin the former Dr. Koeneman farm, now operated by Ben Juchems where field demonstrations and exhibits will be carried out. There will be plenty of parking space for everybody, right close by.

The auditorium holds about 800 people. So come early, get a good seat, and enjoy the show.

The cooking school starts each morning at 9:30.

Jewel Graham, well known nutritionist from Iowa State College, is going to show you how to cook and serve pork in a lot of new ways, for summer meals.

She will give you new ideas in planning, cooking and serving skillet meals, barbecues, casseroles, etc. This will be done right on the stage of the auditorium.

After the cooking school, there will be a style show.

Girls and women from Hardin county will model some of the newest designs from our own pattern company. These patterns are being made up in the newest fabrics.

The fashion show will be directed by Mrs. Mabel Obenchain, manager of the Chicago office of the pattern company and a designer in her own right.

To insure wide representation over the county, womens' and girls' organizations are being invited to nominate their own candidates for the style show. The final selections will be made by Mrs. Obenchain.

In the afternoons at 1:30, we are going to have practical and exciting demonstrations of what can be done in the care of clothing made from the new fabrics. We're going to invite a local farm family to come up on the stage.

Rose Brister, home economist from the Monsanto Chemical Company, is going to wash and dry their clothing in the matter of a few minutes. There will be audience participation in that show too.

If you've ever had washing or cleaning problems, come and find out some of the answers.

There will be other demonstrations planned that will be interesting and practical for you to see. The program on the second day will be the same as the first.

Before you leave the auditorium, you'll want to see the new permanent kitchen that has been installed in the Youth Building. Newest equipment, cupboards and counters are in this colorful kitchen. Local 4-H club girls will be using this equipment to put on a continuous baking show.

There will be practical demonstrations and the display of new equipment for the farm home in an adjoining tent.

Iowa State College has planned special exhibits in one of the permanent buildings on the fairgrounds. You'll want to see and watch these demonstrations before you join your husband and the boys at the food tent for lunch.

A lot of work and planning has gone into these two days. Working together are the staff of WHO Radio and TV, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Hardin county extension director and home economist, specialists from Iowa State College and citizen groups from Eldora and Hardin county.

MRS. MAURICE COOK, Hardin county, Iowa, farm homemaker (left) and Mrs. Jane Primus, county extension home economist, look over plans for the new kitchen that will be installed in the Youth Building on fairgrounds at Eldora.

Meet Scott Lamb...

As Farm Director, **Scott Lamb** brings to the KIOA farm department an outstanding background of farm "know-how".

Scott was born on a North Dakota wheat farm where he spent his early life. A service man . . . you bet, with six years in the U. S. Navy. Southern Illinois University is Scotty's sheep skin background. You'll remember his "Safety Sonnets" in the Farm Bureau Spokesman. Scotty is the "Old Sage".

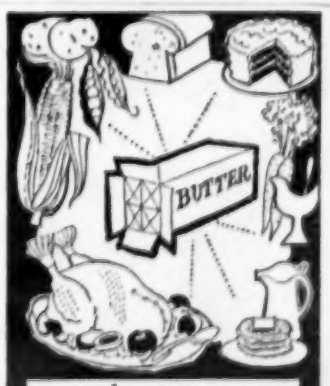
What's the weather? How're the crops? Market up or down? You'll get it all every day from Scotty over KIOA from 6:25 to 7:30 A. M., and from 12:15 to 12:50 P. M.

Scott Lamb has the ability to assemble and edit this important information for you. We are proud he is bringing his knowledge and "know-how" to KIOA.

DIAL 940 FARM & HOME RADIO KIOA Des Moines

"Love is not automatically everything! White clothes don't happen 'automatically' —you still need Mrs. Stewart's Bluing for sparkling whiteness."

Always something to spoil the fun! But you may as well know now that Mrs. Stewart's Bluing is a necessity for *really* white clothes —automatically or regularly. Try it next washday.



real creamery Butter *makes all foods taste* Better

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MUMS EXTRA HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS. 10 gorgeous colors, $1. 20 kinds, $2. Postpaid. Burnette Gardens 27, Assumption, Illinois.

SLOW DOWN AND LIVE

YOU GAIN CASH!

You'll make money two ways when you feed Sargent. Every bag of Sargent Chick Starter carries a coupon worth 12½c toward purchase of *any other* Sargent growing or laying ration. You save from the day you start chicks!

You save, too, because you'll raise big, vigorous chicks — the kind you can almost see grow. They feather early and go into the growing period with a big head start. Thirty important body-building ingredients go into Sargent Chick Starter — essential vitamins, minerals, proteins, carbohydrates, and antibiotics, all in highly palatable form.

CONTAINS 3-NITRO FOR FASTER GROWTH

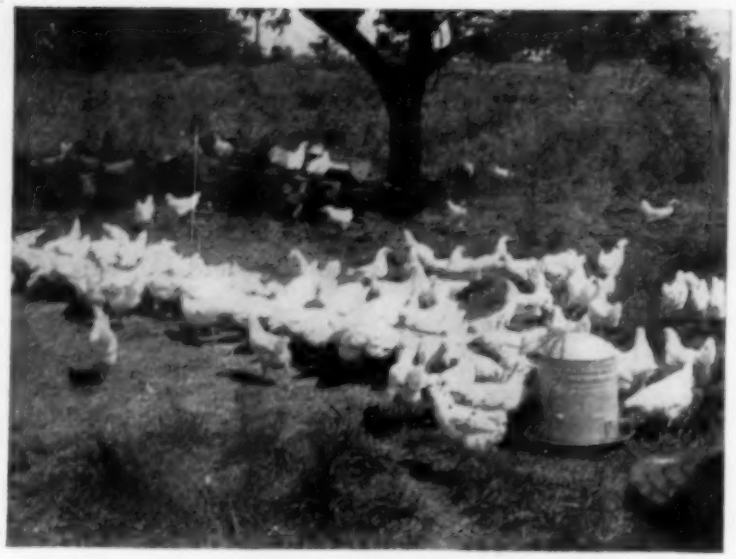
In addition, Sargent contains powerful 3-Nitro as a big growth booster. Tests show birds fed 3-Nitro develop faster, produce up to 15 days sooner and lay as many as *12 Extra Eggs* per bird!

FOR COCCIDIOSIS PREVENTION Sargent chick starter is also available with an effective coccidiastat.

5 SARGENT PLANTS SERVING POULTRY RAISERS

Des Moines, Iowa

Monmouth, Ill. • Fremont, Nebr. • Waverly, Mo. • Algona, Iowa



Pullets on range in an orchard. Pullets need plenty of fresh water and feed while on range. Shade helps keep pullets cool on hot days. Place feeders and waterers in shade if possible.

The farm flock

CHICK HATCH this spring is above a year ago. But chick numbers hatched for laying flock replacements for this year aren't expected to be as high as the 1954 hatch.

▼ ▼ ▼

EGG PRICES this fall are expected to be below last year. The increased number of pullets will lay more eggs thus forcing the price down. Price break may not come until pullets start to lay in late summer or early fall.

▼ ▼ ▼

DRESS COCKERELS when they are ready. Delaying of killing and dressing increases feed cost. You can freeze the fryers either in home freezer or locker.

▼ ▼ ▼

FARM GROWN cockerels may be hard to sell. But you can usually sell them if you dress them. Not many city housewives know how to kill and dress a chicken. And those who do know how often don't want to go to the trouble.

▼ ▼ ▼

WEEKLY RATE of broiler placements has increased each month since September. This increased supply of broilers will tend to lower prices for farm produced cockerels.

▼ ▼ ▼

DIRTY NEST LITTER causes dirty eggs. Watch the nest litter when you gather eggs. If it's dirty, change it right then so you won't forget which nest you got the dirty eggs from.

▼ ▼ ▼

BABY CHICK SEX control method has been patented by Vineland Poultry Industries of New Jersey. The patent was obtained for a newly-devised method of controlling the sex of baby chicks and improving hatchability and livability of the hatched chick. This patented method controls chick sex by applying a hormone solution. Those eggs dipped into a solution of androgens hatched into cockerel chicks. Eggs dipped into an estrogen solution hatched into pullet chicks. The patent cites the method as being both practical and effective.

▼ ▼ ▼

GRADING EGGS means classifying eggs into interior quality grades and weight. Therefore your eggs are sold by weight as well as by the dozen. A dozen large eggs weighs at least 24 ounces. A dozen medium eggs weighs at least 21 ounces.

▼ ▼ ▼

MOVE CHICKS out to range. A corn field near the range makes good shade. Dwight Mosier, Madison county, says there's only one place to raise young chickens. That's out away from buildings and where old chickens run. He moves his chicks out to range, away from the buildings, as soon as they are old enough to leave the brooder house.

▼ ▼ ▼

GATHER EGGS more often as weather gets warmer. Eggs left in nests a few hours in hot weather will lose quality and may be placed in grade B or lower. Gather the eggs three or four times a day. Then cool them as rapidly as possible.

▼ ▼ ▼

MOST EGG PRODUCERS can expect a drop in quality in hot weather. However, if you gather the eggs often, cool them rapidly, keep them below 60 degrees, and market them two or more times a week, you can keep the same quality as before. You may even get more grade A eggs than in winter.

▼ ▼ ▼

DISEASE PREVENTION may require vaccination on your farm. Poultry disease outbreaks in the past may indicate future outbreaks. And you may prevent trouble by vaccinating your chicks against the diseases.

▼ ▼ ▼

EGG PRICES in Iowa on April 15 averaged 33.2 cents per dozen. The national average price was 38.5 cents per dozen. Price for Iowa eggs on April 15, 1955, was 30 cents per dozen. The national parity price on April 15 was 46 cents per dozen.

WANT MORE EGGS?

KEEP YOUR FLOCK IN TOP CONDITION WITH

HILLTOP LABORATORIES — Aids for Poultry

K-M KEEPS WATER AND FOUNTAINS CLEAN, FREE OF SCUM AND SLIME . . . . . .

CLEANS AS IT KILLS GERMS

Kills germs of Pullorum, Typhoid, Paratyphoid and Cholera in contaminated poultry drinking water.

MOR-O TABLETS OR LIQUID

CONTROLS CECAL COCCIDIOSIS

Also contains T.S.I. (Tonic Stimulating Ingredients). Promotes faster growth when used as a tonic in small doses even when B_{12} and antibiotics have been added to the feed . . . resulting in earlier maturity, earlier and greater egg production.

Combats 7 Poultry Diseases

QUAD-SULFAS

- COCCIDIOSIS (Intestinal & Cecal)
- FOWL CHOLERA
- PULLORUM
- INFECTIOUS CORYZA
- NON-SPECIFIC COLDS
- SPECIFIC RESPIRATORY TROUBLES
- SALMONELLA INFECTIONS

Palatable, balanced mixture of Sulfamerazine, Sulfamethazine, Sulfaquinoxaline, Sulfathiazole

Provides a higher level of Sulfa in the blood stream that is carried to all parts of the body. Less toxic than single sulfas.

Sold at Leading Hatcheries and Feed Stores

HILLTOP LABORATORIES — Aids for Poultry

719 Washington Ave. No., Minneapolis 1, Minn.

Special Sale!

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

6 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

Selling at the 4-week-old price $52.50 per 100

For the next 2 weeks you can get full 6 week old White Leghorn Pullets for the same price as 4 weeks old. This year raise STRAYN-KROST White Leghorns. Bred and hatched by a specialist who breeds and hatches White Leghorns only. Our new poultry breeding method, STRAYN-KROST combining of Hanson & Ghostley Strains, gives you more eggs. According to a leading State Ag College you get 10% better egg production with strain crossed breeding. These chicks are fully feathered—just use heat lamps at night. Also, 3-week old STRAYN-KROST pullets selling at the 2-week old price of $43.50 per 100. Send in cash in full for immediate shipment by express.

MAPLE DALE HATCHERY
Box 4, Austin, Minn.

Housework Easy Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable . . . with restless, sleepless nights . . . don't wait . . . try Doan's Pills . . . get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

BIG GIANT TYPE WHITE, BROWN, BUFF LEGHORNS

PULLETS $14.99 100 Up F.O.B. — Assorted CKLS. $1.49 100 Up F.O.B.

Austra-Whites and Minorcas. FREE Catalog. Colors.

BUSH HATCHERY, WF, CLINTON, MO.

U. S. APPROVED, PULLORUM CLEAN CHICKS. All popular breeds. Get complete prices. SPECIAL—Heavies, our choice $9.95. Table Assorted $2.95. Postage collect. **LANEVIEW, formerly Sadie Stouffer Hatchery, Waddams Grove, Illinois.**

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS—$8.50 for 25; $16 for 50; Brown and Colored Ducklings $9.50 for 25, $18 for 50. Postpaid. First Hatch April 17. **Schechel's Hatchery, Springbrook, Iowa.**

"The next time I ask you how you want your eggs, don't say 'Just any old way'."

Chicks Need More Fat With Protein

Don't increase the protein in poultry rations without providing more fat.

There's a definite tie-up between protein and energy feeds for growing chicks, according to recent studies by H. R. Bird and Milt Sunde, University of Wisconsin poultry specialists.

The research showed that a ration containing 28 percent protein—with no extra fat—gave poorer chick growth than a 20 percent ration, and took more feed per pound of gain. However, five to 10 percent fat added to the high-protein low-energy ration made it a very good feed.

On the 20 percent protein ration, it took 2.8 pounds feed for one pound gain. That's compared to 3.3 pounds of feed per pound gain from the 28 percent ration. By adding five percent fat to the 28 percent ration, Bird and Sunde got a pound of gain with 2.7 pounds of feed. Ten percent fat gave even better efficiency—2.6 pounds feed per pound of gain.

This research indicates that protein and fat cannot be considered separately, the specialists say.

Poultry Income Up In 1955

Gross income of the poultry industry from the sale of all poultry products in 1955 is reported by USDA at $3,394,879,000, up six percent from 1954.

This income was earned as follows: Eggs, $1,921,737,000 (up seven percent from 1954); broilers, $834,210,000 (up 12 percent from 1954); farm raised chickens, $309,797,000 (down seven percent); and turkeys, $329,139,000 (up 1½ percent from 1954).

Heading the list in gross income from eggs were: California, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and Indiana. California jumped from fourth to first place, moving Pennsylvania and Iowa down one place.

Iowa poultrymen received a gross income of $181,657,000. This was enough income from poultry to place Iowa in fourth place in the nation, following California, Pennsylvania and Georgia.

MORE BABY CHICKS this spring means more pullets to lay more eggs next fall. Egg prices probably will be some lower this fall and winter than they were last fall.

LIVE IN MORE COMFORT

with Green Colonial Heating or Cooling

• WINTER COMFORT

A Green Colonial furnace installation keeps every room in your home automatically the temperature that's "just right". You simply set the thermostat . . . the Green Colonial furnace does the rest . . . and economically, too!

• SUMMER COMFORT

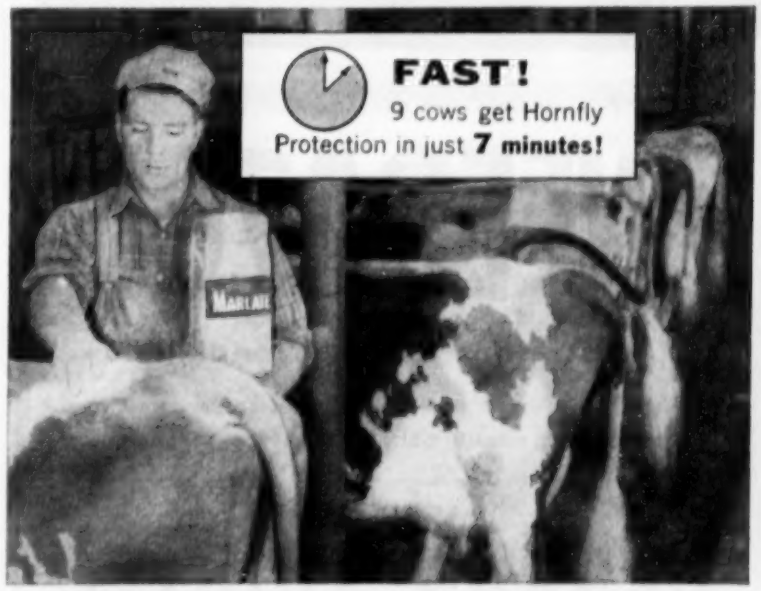
Hot weather can be miserable . . . but not if you have a Green Colonial home cooling unit. You sleep nights, feel cool and refreshed in every room. Yes, you can keep cool at home . . . with a Green Colonial summer air conditioner.

For the most advanced way to modern home comfort . . . either in winter or summer . . . see your Green Colonial dealer or write for information.

GREEN COLONIAL HEATING & COOLING

NO DOWN PAYMENT
36 months to pay

GREEN COLONIAL FURNACE COMPANY — **DES MOINES, IOWA**



NO MIXING, NO SPRAYING: This dairyman has already protected these animals in a few minutes—dusting low-toxicity "Marlate" 50 methoxychlor insecticide directly on the animals.

Use Du Pont "Marlate"® 50 for long-lasting control

This new and better way to fight flies has already paid off for thousands of dairymen. There's no work. Just use your hand as above. Sprinkle a rounded tablespoonful of "Marlate" on the back and neck. Rub in gently all along the back and sides. Takes only 30 seconds per animal, but protection lasts 2 to 3 weeks. And the cost is low. A 4-lb. bag lasts 20-30 cows all season. For potent residual control of flies in barns and around premises, mix "Marlate" 50 with water and spray.

DEALERS: Be sure you have plenty of "Marlate" 50 on hand when the fly season starts. Cattlemen have found hand dusting with "Marlate" the best method yet for stopping hornfly attacks. They'll soon be asking for it. Write Du Pont, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DU PONT

Better Things for Better Living . . . through Chemistry

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS—THEY'RE NEWS OF WHAT'S NEW

MORE WINDSTORMS AHEAD

Check your buildings now!

No farm is immune to the danger of destructive winds. But there are two things you can do to safeguard your farm.

First, make sure your buildings are in good repair. A few dollars spent reinforcing weakened structures may save you thousands in wind losses.

Second, be sure your farm is protected by an Iowa Mutual Tornado Insurance policy. Ask your friendly County Mutual Insurance representative about separate or combination policies that give you complete and adequate wind and fire insurance protection.

IOWA MUTUAL TORNADO INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
HUBBELL BUILDING DES MOINES, IOWA
Protecting Iowa Farm Property Since 1883

WEEDAZOL
TRADE MARK
(An Aminotriazole Weedkiller)

Here's the great new herbicide discovery you've been reading about in the leading farm magazines.

KILLS
CANADA THISTLE
QUACK GRASS
Non-selective—Does not sterilize the soil

There's nothing else like it.
Kill your really tough problem weeds.
SEE YOUR DEALER TODAY. FREE BULLETIN ON REQUEST.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY
Agricultural Chemicals Division • Niles, Calif. • Ambler, Pa.
Originators of Aminotriazole Weedkillers

For Free Bulletin Write
WATERLOO MILLS COMPANY, Box 29, WATERLOO, IOWA

SLOW DOWN AND LIVE

Borer numbers are down

But Iowa still has enough borers to cause trouble with favorable weather

CORN borer numbers are down. Iowa has about one-third as many borers as a year ago.

That's indicated by the annual spring borer survey made by entomologists at Iowa State College.

After oats were seeded this spring, the insect experts spot checked fields across the state. And they found an average of about 4,000 live borers per acre of oats.

That compares with an average of about 14,000 live borers per acre at the same last year.

You'll remember that Iowa went into the winter with fewer borers than was the case in the fall of 1954. Added to that, the death rate of borers during the past winter appears to have been some higher than during the previous winter.

It's nice to know that borers have been having a rough time. But that's about all the satisfaction that you can get out of the report, according to the insect experts.

Iowa still has enough borers to produce a heavy infestation if weather conditions should favor the pesky insects, say the entomologists.

In fact, this spring's borer population is about the same as the spring borer population of two years ago. And borer numbers in the fall of that year were second highest in history.

"Don't get too excited by this lower population," warns Dr. Harold Gunderson, college entomologist. "We've had heavy damage from low spring populations when June weather was favorable."

Heaviest borer infestations this spring were found in the eastern, southeastern and south central parts of the state. Those areas had a build-up of borer numbers last year.

You'll remember that borers hatched out early in 1955. Indications are that the borers will behave in a more nearly normal manner this season. That would mean that the first brood might hit cornfields in mid-June.

So the old advice still stands. Watch your fields for corn borer activity. And treat with DDT when 75 percent of the plants in the field show evidence of feeding damage by the young borers in whorl leaves.

DDT can be applied in granular, spray or dust forms.

If you use the new granular form of DDT, an application of 15 to 20 pounds of five percent DDT granules is recommended by Iowa State College. Boost the rate to 20 to 25 pounds per acre for aerial application.

"Research to date shows no difference in effectiveness between granular DDT formulations made with attapulgite or bentonite as the carrier," says Gunderson.

For spraying, use one and one-half pounds of DDT per acre. Recommendations for dusting call for two pounds of DDT per acre.

How To Save Most Hay Nutrients

You'll save more feed nutrients in your hay by making silage or barn drying it.

Forage plants may lose as much as half of their protein if rain hits them after they're cut, says Leo R. Fryman, dairy specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

You can make silage even during damp weather, Fryman points out. And a barn-drying system lets you store hay without a long curing period in the field.

Cows will eat more high-quality hay than poor hay, Fryman says. But that means lower feed costs and a higher net income because you won't be feeding so much grain.

Records for corn planting

Small jar wired to fence helps Robert Boots, Dallas county, Iowa, farmer, keep track of seed corn planted. Tag from sack goes in jar along with information on rate of planting and kind and rate of fertilizer applied.

PRACTICAL CORN BORER CONTROL AT LAST!

NOBLE APPLICATOR
For Granular DDT

The new NOBLE Granular DDT Applicator now does what you've been praying for, ever since the borer menace started. It "pin-points" the DDT, in the new granular form, right in the corn whorls where they gather. The kill is practically 100%.

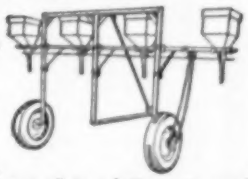
The Noble DDT Applicator is no "converted" unit. It is especially designed. With it, you can kill borers without worry about timing. Weather is not a factor. Even 20-mile winds don't wreck its efficiency. It is not a spray. There's no mixing, no water to haul.

And the Noble Granular DDT Applicator is proved. Tests last year on 4,000 acres of badly infested corn set new records for (1) high borer kill, (2) speed and ease of application, (3) low cost of kill, (4) high use of DDT with minimum of waste and loss.

Two Models Now Ready: 4-row pull-type model to be used behind all makes of tractors, and 6-row type that adapts to most high-clearance sprayers and detasselers.

WRITE TODAY!

Get complete literature about this great new machine and the name of your dealer. Find out how lower cost, greater ease can pay off in a better corn crop!



Noble Manufacturing Co.
Dept. 4, Sac City, Iowa

Rural Route Ramblings

By R. F. D.

NOW THAT WE are well into May I am happy to report that I have practically all of my garden planted.

I WAS greatly handicapped during April by the fact that it is very difficult to plant seeds efficiently while wearing gloves.

HOWEVER, the month was not wasted. My wife resurrected two cabinets each containing three shelves which we fastened together. We added a back and ends of plywood (purchased at lumber yard), a linoleum top (purchased at the linoleum store) and metal stripping all the way around the project (also purchased at the lumber yard).

WE NOW have a combination room divider, breakfast bar in the kitchen which cost only seven dollars more than the same thing as listed in various catalogues.

BUT WE have an advantage—ours is made out of real old lumber!

I ATTENDED a Boy Scout meeting the other night. It seems our scoutmaster was aging entirely too fast and requested help. It was decided the 20 fathers involved would take turns helping out at the meetings, each father handling (or rather attempting to handle) a group of five or six boys.

IT WAS DECIDED each father would have to attend only every four weeks this based on the assumption that once out of four was all the average could stand.

NOW WHERE this puts the scoutmaster, who had been handling all 20 each week until his recent nervous breakdown, I don't know.

BUT AFTER attending the meeting, I have an excellent idea—and I am going to visit him on visiting days.

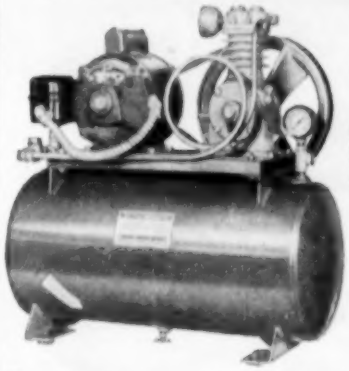
SCOUTMASTERS are the stuff of which heroes are made.

AND I THINK all of them who survive should get a medal of some kind.

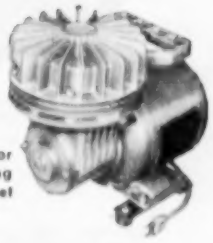
"That's the trouble with being in somebody's will who lives to be 110."

Johnson All-Purpose AIR COMPRESSORS with INSECTOSPRAY Push-Button FLY CONTROL UNIT

The original and best for killing the pest!



MODEL 200
PISTON TYPE
Furnished complete with ½ h.p. motor.



MODEL 110 LA
½ h.p. Direct Motor Drive, with carrying handle and 8 feet of electric cable.

Fastest, most economical way to destroy flies, lice, fleas, mites and other parasites in barn, poultry house and other farm buildings. Works automatically . . . just flip switch . . . Johnson Compressor supplies just the right amount of pressure to spray insecticide in a fog-like blanket that penetrates *everywhere*. Protects animals and poultry even after they go outside. *Uses only half as much insecticide as old-fashioned hand spraying* . . . savings actually pay for All-Purpose Compressor and Insectospray attachments!

PAINTS • SPRAYS • INFLATES TIRES • LUBRICATES

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Johnson All-Purpose Compressors are guaranteed to deliver 100 lbs. pressure . . . more than most makes 2 or 3 times their size! Complete line of attachments available.

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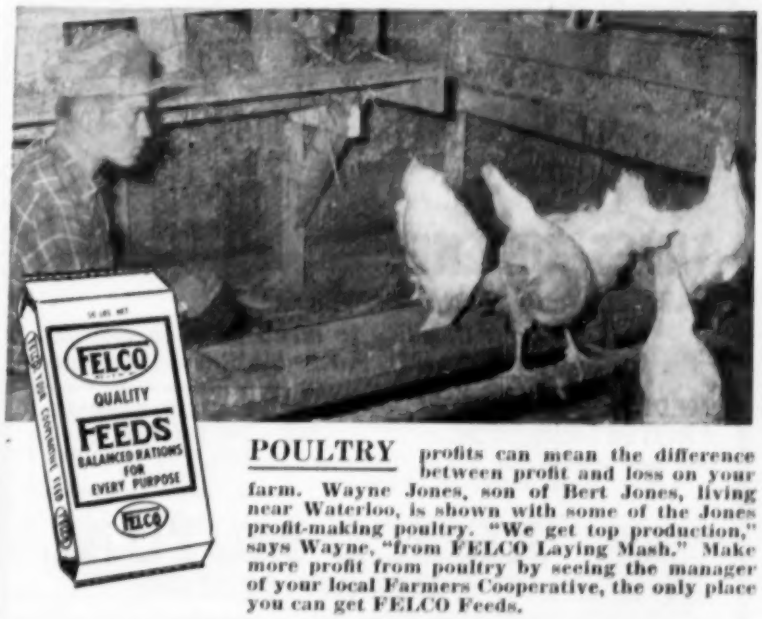

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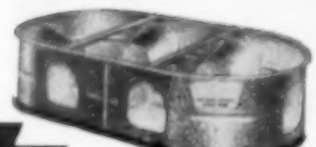

6-Waterer Ranchman's Favorite, a super-built, heavy-gauge, round-end tank.

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Who got profits in beans?

Price rise came after most farmers had sold their 1956 crop of beans

SOYBEAN prices went up almost a dollar per bushel from harvest time last fall to early May this year. That happened to a crop that was the largest on record by 30 million bushels.

Farmers, however, didn't get much of the profit from rising bean prices. They had sold heavily before the price rise.

On April 1, only 60 million bushels of beans were on farms compared to 114 million one year before.

What caused the price rise? Was it speculation? Export demands? Or reaction from low loan values and prices at harvest time?

Export demand for beans and oil had a lot to do with it. But other influences were present. Let's look at the size of the bean crop then follow market developments up to now.

Last fall, U. S. farmers harvested 371 million bushels of beans. That compared to 341 million in 1954, which had been the largest crop up to that time. The 1953 crop was 268 million, 103 million bushels less than in 1955.

In percentage, the 1955 crop was nine percent above the year before and 34 percent above the five-year average, 1949-1953.

With this enormous supply, economists expected bean prices to stay down near the loan level of $2.04 per bushel. Farmers expected it too, remembering their bean selling experiences of the year before. Let's look at what happened.

In 1954, the bean crop was very large. Farmers didn't like prices at harvest time and held onto their beans. Mills could hardly get enough beans to keep going.

But bean prices hung around $2.50 all thru the fall and winter. Then prices started down in April. Many farmers had to sell at lower prices. Some were saved part of the loss by turning sealed beans over to the government. Government beans were immediately turned on the market. This reduced prices further.

So with this experience in mind, and seeing another big crop, farmers sold beans rapidly at harvest time last fall. Lots of beans moved at $2 to $2.15.

Then in November, bean prices started up. The rise was steady. By April 15, prices had gained over 60 cents. Another 30-cent gain was registered by early May.

Bean prices became attractive. But on April 1 farmers had only 60 million bushels of their 371 million bushel crop, or 16 percent. The year before on April 1, farmers had one-third of their bean crop.

Now why the big jump in bean prices? There was speculation, of course, after beans got out of farmers' hands.

And a big export demand developed. Other countries bought six million bushels more beans up to April 1 than they bought to April 1 the year before. However, that's not the whole story.

Fats and oils were wanted in Europe after a bad winter hurt the olive oil crop. Soybean oil can replace olive oil for some purposes. So oil went up, and bean prices were stimulated.

Government action boosted these exports. But unfortunately the government action came after most of the beans were out of farmers hands.

Another factor in the big price rise was the low government loan. Bean loan was reduced from $2.22 on the 1954 crop to $2.04 on the 1955 crop.

This lower loan set the stage for a spectacular price increase. And the low loan cost farmers millions of dollars. If the loan had even been kept at the $2.22 of the year before, beans would not have been sold at $2 to $2.15 by farmers.

Perhaps the Department of Agriculture has seen this mistake, and partially corrected it. At least bean loans were increased for this year's crop from $2.04 to $2.15.

The big question is this: How can a farmer protect himself against losses in this tricky bean market?

There seems to be no other way except thru better use of the government loan as price insurance and a market stabilizer. The loan can be a great help if set at proper levels. But of course you still have to know when to sell to get the top price.

MORE THAN $200,000 in cash premiums will be offered at the Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, August 24-September 2, this year. Cattlemen will compete for $46,000, hog raisers for $20,135, sheep exhibitors $8,320. Premium lists may be obtained from the State Fair Board, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

"It's spinach. Ma said to plant it deep enough."

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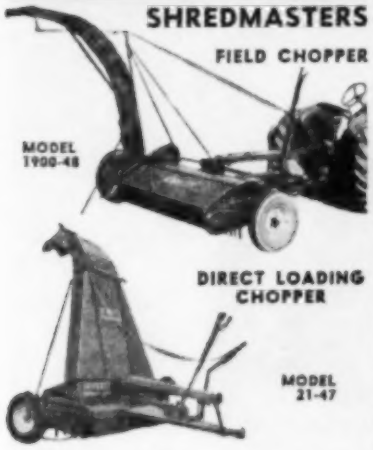

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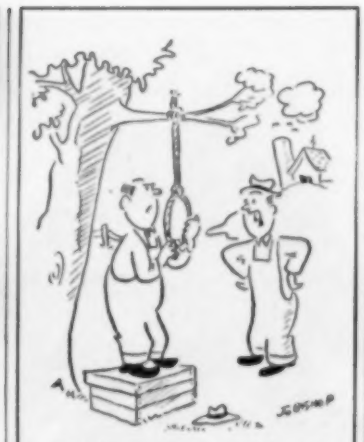


"Can't you put this off till after spring planting?"

Tetanus Protection Needed

Summer is just around the corner. And with summer comes increased danger of tetanus infection.

That's the warning of Helen Packer, University of Nebraska health specialist.

Tho tetanus germs are around all year long, protection is needed most when youngsters play outdoors a lot, medical authorities say. That's because tetanus germs get into the body thru cuts and scratches.

Tetanus germs are found in street dust, in the soil and in animal manure. Tetanus germs live a long time.

Greatest danger from tetanus germs is with puncture type wounds or lacerations. Nails or pitchforks can carry germs deep into body tissues.

It's important to clean all scratches and cuts with soap and water. If the injury is deep, have your doctor care for it.

Medical authorities urge immunization against tetanus with booster shots given from time to time.

Multiflora Rose For Fences

A multiflora rose fence is cheap and easy to maintain, says R. K. Davis, Ohio State University wildlife specialist. And it is especially adapted to contour fencing.

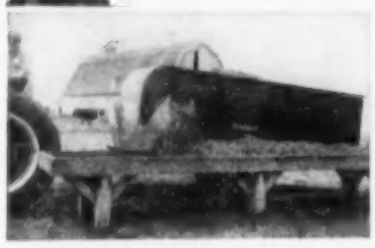
After four to six years of growth, a healthy multiflora hedge will turn cattle, and under favorable conditions, sheep. Hungry sheep can eat thru growth up to six years old, Davis warns.

Multiflora is a dense thorny perennial shrub of the rose family, Davis explains. It blooms in June with small white flowers. Maximum height is usually eight to 12 feet. A mature multiflora fence gets to be six to eight feet wide.

Multiflora is not a miracle plant, Davis reminds. It will make a good, stock-proof fence only with care. It needs protection from weeds until it gets a good start.

INDEX of prices received by Iowa farmers gained 14 points (seven percent) during the month ending April 15. This report comes from the Iowa Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The April 15 index stood at 220 compared to the March 15 index of 206. The April, 1955, index was 238.

"Green feeding helps me beat that summer slump!"



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The 6-ton Farmhand "Power-Box" Feeder shown here enables one man to easily feed 500 head and more. Heavy-duty floor conveyor and feeder attachment are PTO-powered. 18" belt-type or 16" auger discharge conveyors handle all types of feed. Mounts for front or rear discharge on truck, wagon or Farmhand Tandem Trailer.

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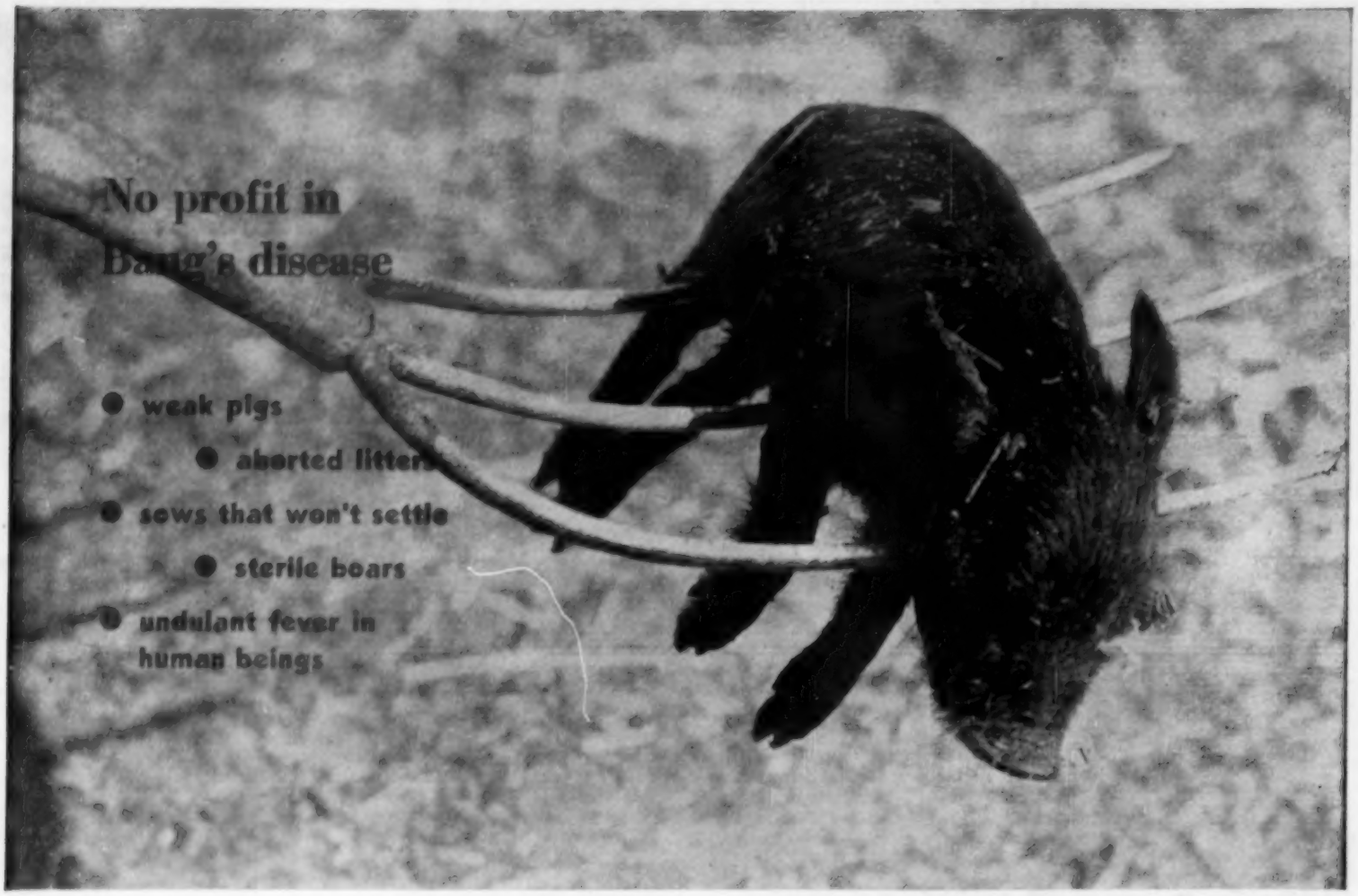

Wipe out brucellosis!

Wright county, Iowa, is making a start. Here's what purebred hog breeders in that county have done:

CALL it Bang's disease or brucellosis. Either way, Wright county, Iowa, hog breeders don't want it around.

And for a good reason. No one wants to repeat what happened to Leo Woodley, commercial hog producer in Wright county.

He puts it simply, "I lost 19 out of 63 litters."

Then he adds, "I'd paid for those pigs, too. It takes an investment of at least $25 per litter whether you save the pigs or not.

"On top of that, there was the cost of getting the herd cleaned up. Now, any boar I buy must be tested or be from a certain herd."

That makes two reasons why purebred hog raisers are interested in knocking out brucellosis:

1. Danger of financial loss.
2. More and more buyers demand brucellosis free boars.

Spotted Poland China breeder Donald Engh adds a third reason. He says, "I know a hog buyer and a butcher who caught undulant fever—that's what brucellosis is called in human beings. They just weren't able to do much work for a whole summer."

So purebred breeders in the Wright county swine association put their heads together. With the help of extension director Aaron Bowman, they came up with this goal: To make all purebred herds in Wright county brucellosis free.

There seemed only one sure way to get the job done: Put the herds in a certification program sponsored by the Iowa and United States Departments of Agriculture.

In general, the program is this: After two consecutive negative tests, a certificate good for one year is issued. This certificate names the herd as "brucellosis controlled."

Certification must be renewed each year by new negative tests on all hogs over six months old.

No one was forced into the program. But it had a lot of popular appeal.

Don Spangler, president of the county swine producers association, says, "You bet, I want my herd certified. A bout with brucellosis can knock out any profit left by these low hog prices."

His herd is on the way to certification.

Doyce Friedow was one of the first to climb aboard the band wagon. His herd of purebred Poland Chinas has been certified for about a year.

He says, "Now I know my herd is clean. That's a real selling point. More and more buyers are asking about brucellosis certification."

Then he adds, "Keeping up certification helps you catch an infection quicker. Tests showed brucellosis in one sow I bought. But I had kept her isolated while testing so the infection didn't spread to the rest of the herd."

Dr. Maynard Speer, Iowa State College veterinarian, likes the Wright county control program.

He mentions the economic loss that brucellosis control can prevent. But he cautions producers to be careful even after certification. An infection can spread rapidly from herd to herd.

Then he warns, "Testing a few boars is not enough. The producer with a certified herd can sleep with a clear conscience. He's doing his best to see that brucellosis does not spread to human beings. Damage to human health is the worst part of brucellosis."

To protect yourself and your family, veterinarians list these points:

1. Test both swine and cattle herds. State and federal funds help keep the cost low.

2. Bring in replacement animals only after isolation and testing.

3. Handle newborn animals with care. The disease is commonly picked up from direct contact with infected animals.

All this, of course, is part of what the Wright county group practices and preaches to neighbors who have not yet joined the brucellosis control campaign.

Over 400 cases of undulant fever were reported in Iowa last year. So it is little wonder that human health is a big issue with Wright county folks.

Hampshire breeder James Kleen sums up the feeling with, "I've seen some of my neighbors fight a case of undulant fever. I don't want that to happen to anyone else I know.

"My herd is certified. And I want any boar that I buy to be from a certified herd, too."

by **Al Bull**

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Get part number

Suppose you break down. You need a repair item for a machine. You hurry to your dealer and tell him what it is.

He wants to sell it to you. But first he has to find it.

If you can tell him the number of the part you want, he can look in a card file and tell if he has it.

If you don't he has to get the book, look up your machine, and then look up the part. This he does from your description.

Suppose you don't have the part number. If you can tell your dealer that you have a Model 8 mower, serial number 113,560, he can pick up his Model 8 book, and select the right part.

Then he can check the part number in his file and get it for you.

Serial number

Why is the serial number of your machine important? Because many machines are changed slightly as an improved part is devised.

There might be two or three different parts for machines of different ages. They may or may not be interchangeable.

Model number

Why is the model number of your machine important?

Every machine has a model number or "name." And each one has a part book.

Most important of all is the individual part number.

Every part that is manufactured has to be identified some way. This is usually done with numbers, or a combination of numbers and letters.

Many pieces have numbers on them. Particularly those made of cast metal. This number will identify the part for your dealer, so he can find it for you.

Your best bet is to bring the old part with you. Then you can compare it with the new one.

One other thing you can do. Bring along your manual. It probably has a section in it which shows the various parts. And you will be able to show him a picture of the part. The manual will also tell him which model machine you have. And you can easily write the serial number of your machine in the front of the book.

If you bring the part number, the serial number of the machine, and the model number of your machine, you'll save time. Or, bring along the old part and the manual.

These things will save both you and your dealer valuable time during a busy season.

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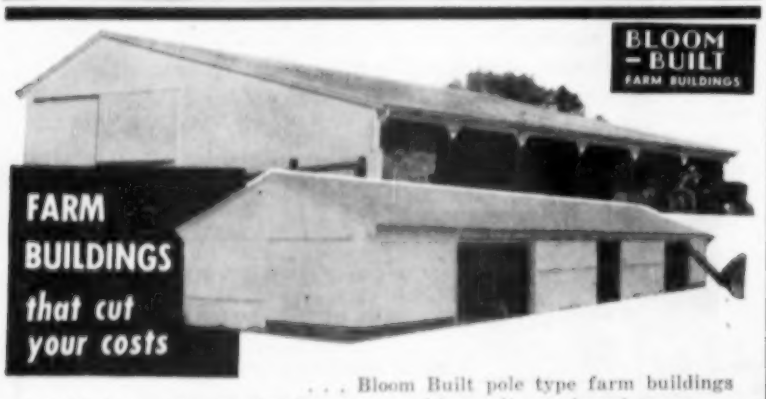

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Hoppers are coming

Big hatch expected soon. Early treatment is easier, costs less

GRASSHOPPERS will be hatching soon. Heavy infestations are expected in northern Missouri and the southern third of Iowa.

Heavy hopper populations in those areas left huge deposits of eggs in the soil last fall.

Iowa State College insect control experts have found an average of one grasshopper egg pod per square foot in fencerows and fields of alfalfa, red clover and blue-grass across southwestern Iowa.

And they say you can expect about 40 grasshoppers to hatch from an average pod of hopper eggs. That means lots of hoppers this summer—if weather favors their development.

Cool, wet weather can stymie a hopper threat. But mild, reasonably dry weather usually is favorable for development of hoppers.

Some hoppers already have appeared. But the big bulk of the hatch is expected to appear during the last week of May or the first week of June.

This means that chemical control of grasshoppers may be justified during the first half of June, according to Dr. Harold Gunderson, entomologist at Iowa State College.

Don't wait until the hoppers reach the adult stage and threaten crops, Gunderson advises. Early control of hoppers is easier and less costly.

It takes about half as much insecticide per acre to kill young hoppers as to kill adult hoppers, Gunderson explains. And by treating early while the young hoppers still are in the hatching beds, you don't need to spray as many acres.

Another point: A heavy hopper infestation can eat as much pasture as a herd of cows. Early control of the hoppers may avoid loss of pasture feed.

The young hoppers are likely to hatch in fencerows, roadsides, ditch banks, meadows and pastures.

The following dosages are recommended for control of young hoppers by Iowa State College workers:

Heptachlor, two ounces per acre; or aldrin, two ounces per acre; or dieldrin, one to two ounces per acre; or toxaphene, one pound per acre.

Livestock should not be permitted to graze treated areas for several days after spraying, Gunderson points out. Read the label directions for grazing or harvesting restrictions.

According to present approval, animals should be kept off of fields for seven days after spraying with heptachlor, 15 days after treating with aldrin, 30 days after dieldrin treatment and 40 days after spraying with toxaphene.

Suppose your neighbor fails to kill the hoppers that hatch on his farm. Will they move to your farm? Answer is: Yes, when they get hungry.

Ideal situation would be for all the farmers in a neighborhood to spray their hopper hatching beds. But that's hoping for a lot.

However, Gunderson says that you can protect your crops from your neighbor's grasshoppers by spraying a barrier between your field and the infested fields. Use dieldrin at the recommended dosage. And repeat every couple of weeks.

Or you might want to use contact poison such as lindane or BHC in the barrier. Those chemicals kill the hoppers on contact. Heptachlor, aldrin and dieldrin are stomach poisons. And hoppers must eat sprayed plants in order to be affected.

On fencerows, roadsides and ditchbanks, it's possible to combine weed control and hopper control in one spraying operation. The 2,4-D and the hopper-killing insecticides can be combined in one spray mixture.

How much water should you apply at one time? Depends on soil type, crop rooting depth and weather.

Some irrigators make mistakes

Engineer points to errors that reduce benefits of irrigation

YOU can learn by making mistakes—or by watching the other fellow make mistakes.

And that's one of the important ways in which Iowa farmers are learning about irrigation. The biggest share of this state's 250 irrigation systems have been installed in the last few years. And nobody denies that mistakes have been made.

Despite mistakes, most irrigators have been pleased with irrigation results. But benefits from irrigation might have been greater if those errors could have been avoided.

What are the most common mistakes made by Iowa irrigators?

Ted Willrich, agricultural engineer at Iowa State College, has visited many of Iowa's irrigating farmers. And he notes these common errors:

1. Failure to realize how much labor is required for adequate irrigation with sprinkler irrigation systems.

Most of Iowa's irrigation systems are of the sprinkler type, Willrich says. The labor requirement may range from one-half man-hour to two and one-half man-hours per acre of corn irrigated. Average is about one and one-half man-hours.

"As a result, some farmers have hesitated to start over a field for the second irrigation," Willrich says. They don't do enough irrigating to get full benefit from their equipment.

Sprinkler irrigation of corn requires about twice as much labor as the gated pipe system of surface irrigation used widely in western states.

2. Many farmers don't start irrigating soon enough.

Frequently, they wait until plants show signs of moisture shortage. That's too late. Some damage has been done. And the plants never recover completely from such a setback in growth.

Soil moisture — rather than plant appearance — should be your guide in deciding when to start irrigating, Willrich says.

Here's a good rule of thumb: Start irrigating when soil moisture in the root zone of plants gets down to 50 or 60 percent of capacity.

There are two ways to determine when soil moisture content is nearing that level. One is to use a soil moisture measuring device manufactured by commercial firms. The other is to estimate the moisture content according to feel and appearance of the soil.

A guide for estimating plant available moisture in the soils can be obtained thru the Iowa State College extension service.

3. Not enough water is applied per application.

In deciding how much water to apply at one time, the following points should be taken into consideration: (A) Soil type and water holding capacity; (B) rooting depth of crop and (C) climatic conditions.

Of course, there are other mistakes. But those are ones that show up frequently. They aren't fatal mistakes. But on some farms they have reduced the benefits that might have been realized from a sizable investment in equipment.

It's helpful to watch another farmer's irrigation practices. But you can't let his successes or mistakes be your total guide.

"Each irrigator has bumped up against problems that are peculiar to his farm," explains Willrich. "And his solution may or may not be the one that every farmer should use."

That's why it's wise to consult irrigation experts—such as extension workers, soil conservation technicians or reliable irrigation equipment firms.

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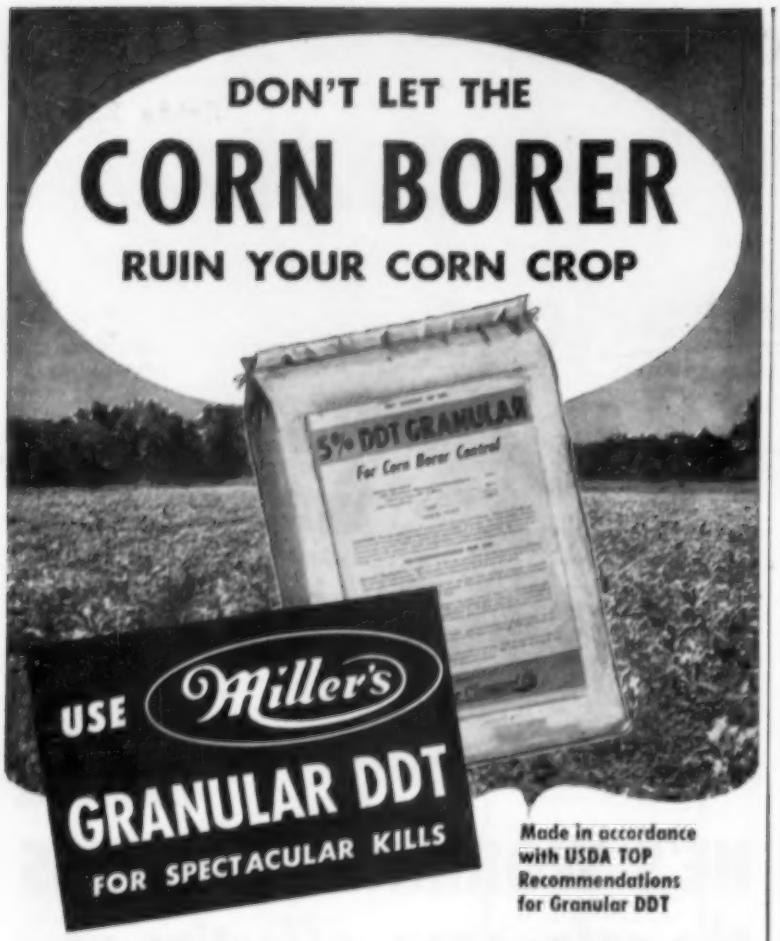

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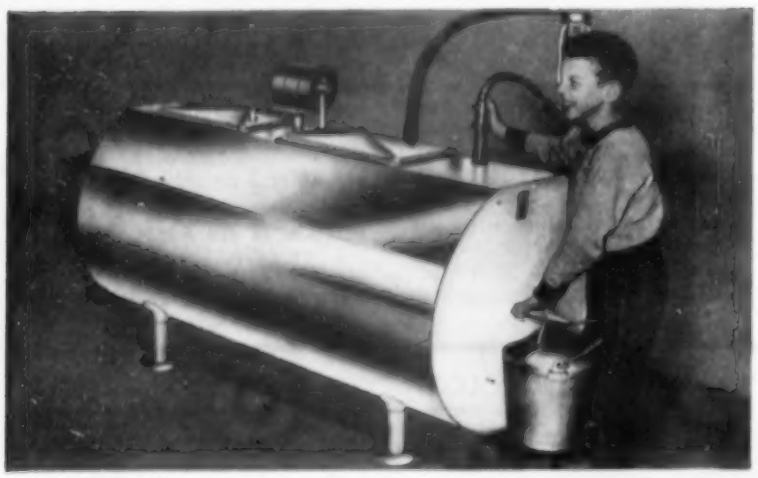

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Brahma cattle, like these, are a common sight in Florida and other southern states. They sweat more than regular beef breeds.

"Couldn't see hogs for trees"

Editor tours southern livestock country; prices "hard" porkers

"WHAT'S a 'hard' hog?"

On the second day of a recent bus trip thru Georgia, I put this question to a local man in an adjoining seat.

"Oh," he answered, with a slowly widening smile. "That's a hog they've kept away from peanuts while he was fattening."

My question had been prompted by a brief market report in the Macon Telegraph which quoted steady prices on "soft, semi-hard and hard" barrows and gilts, with a top of $14.50.

My friend went on to explain that buyers discriminate against hogs fed heavily on peanuts because their bacon sides kill out flabby and their lard is runny.

Just as it was with our hogs years ago when we still fed whole soybeans. Semi-hard hogs, of course, are the in-betweeners, that have had some peanuts but in smaller amounts.

In Georgia, I experienced the usual northerner's astonishment at the amount of land in forest cover. Literally, you could hardly see any hogs for the trees.

Two-thirds of the total land area of Georgia is in forest of one kind or another. And about half of the average farm is in woodland.

Solitary trees or small clusters of trees, mostly high-branched pines, even stand in cultivated fields. The farmers simply plant and cultivate around them.

In Atlanta, Ivy Duggan, one-time Department of Agriculture official and now with the Trust Co. of Georgia, showered me with more facts.

Trees are Georgia's No. 1 agricultural crop. And the state is leading the nation with reforestation, putting out more than 100 million seedling trees per year. To help this trend, Duggan's bank is furnishing the money for a full-time state forester to work with high school vocational agriculture departments. It also is offering financial help to high schools that buy demonstration forestry tracts.

After I had heard all that and had looked over the timber, I concluded that Georgia wasn't likely to threaten us very seriously on corn unless someone did a lot of clearing. But now that lumbering and papermaking are so solidly established, it looks as if Georgia's tree business is there to stay.

Another development keeping down the hog business in Georgia, is the laying hen and broiler chicken industry north and east of Atlanta.

In 1955, Georgia farmers finished out a half-million broilers. Last year, they marketed nearly 178 million, twice as many as the nearest competing state, Texas.

Many of them produce for the large dressing plants under a contract. Both feeds and the chicks are furnished to the producer. He is paid for his feeding efforts on the basis of the number of pounds of finished birds delivered.

At noon one day, our tour party ate barbecued broiler under the shade trees while we listened to some promotion talk.

One of the speakers said that the industry will carry on an increasingly vigorous advertising campaign to increase broiler demand. "The American people are eating only 13 pounds per capita now," he declared. "We won't be satisfied until that figure is up around 60 to 70 pounds."

That was the one time on the trip when I half-way felt I might be looking at a real threat to the Corn Belt. But in side conversations, I learned that the broiler people also fear they may already be close to overshooting the market. Prices recently have been noticeably lower than a year earlier.

As we moved on down thru central and southern Georgia I was reminded again that farmers everywhere have their troubles from the climate.

Grove after grove of peach trees stood with hardly a single developing fruit.

Lots of farmers were out planting cotton, melons and other

(Continued on next page)

amazing new air compressor!

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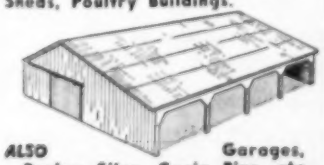

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"Grass hogs" in Florida

(Continued from last page)

crops for the second time, some even for the third time. Some weeks before, spring weather had suddenly reversed itself and froze everything solid. On top of that, there hadn't been a good rain for months.

At nightfall, near the Florida line, the weather began to close in. According to the tourist folders, we should have encountered only sunshine and blue sky.

By the time we got to Gainesville, it was pouring rain. And the Florida people were uncommonly happy about it. They had been in a long dry spell, too.

That night and most of the next day, I spent with Paul Strickler, who once farmed near Centerville, Appanoose county, Iowa.

Strickler, along with other cattlemen, told me that they do not try to produce prime finish. This would require expensive grain feeding and cash returns in the end might be no better.

However, they depend largely on pasture the year around for producing cattle. During the summer, they use some of the mild climate grasses such as coastal bermuda.

As a hedge against winter pasture shortage, these men also grow sorghum for silage. And they often graze off the corn fields, sometimes with an interplanting of velvet beans. But they are fairly well satisfied if corn makes 25 bushels per acre.

A popular new combination for winter is oats with lupine, an erect-growing legume with a pod almost like that of a garden pea. However, the yellow-flowered sweet lupine, which is preferred over the bitter blue-flowered variety, has now been hit with what is thought to be a virus infection, hence scarcely produces seed.

As its own people readily admit, Florida was not naturally an agricultural state.

Its soils need careful treatment with many of the minor elements as well as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Cattle suffered for years from the nutritional disorder, "salt-sick," until copper, iron and cobalt were added to mineral mixes.

Around Gainesville, I got to see a few hogs. You could call them "grass hogs" because they get most of their living from some kind of green forage.

I saw sows with pigs cleaning up a winter oats field where the heads still remaining were almost ripe. A sow would tip her head sidewise, grab an oats panicle in her mouth, and with a sidewise movement strip off the kernels.

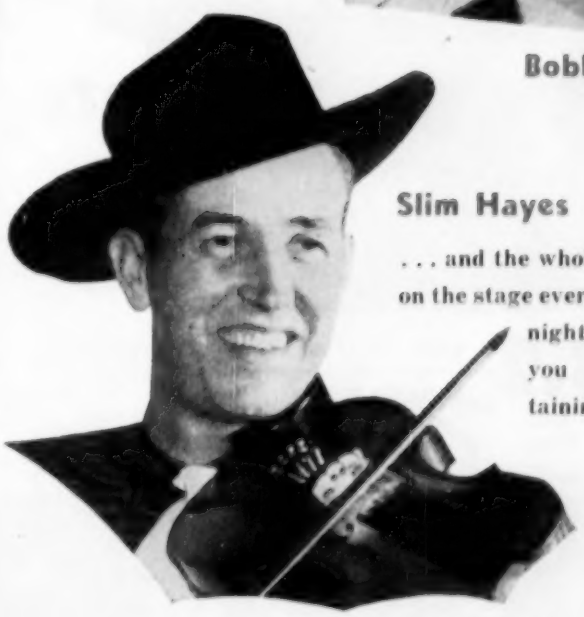
Under continual pasturing, however, the Florida hog develops a condition known as "grass belly." But now the local farmers have taken up cat-tail millet, first introduced as a food grain for slaves. Cattle don't scour so much on it and the hogs keep a better-looking underline, which I suppose means a lot to a hog.—**Art Thompson.**

Cliff Carl

Zelda Scott

Bill Austin

Bobby Dick



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43.2 cents of the consumers' dollar to the farmer who produces the milk.

CASH-AND-CARRY prices for whole milk can run from two to five cents cheaper than for home-delivered milk. When these savings are possible, milk consumption goes up. Both customers and farmers benefit.

But too many milk distributors—including some cooperatives—play along with home delivery and higher costs.

The Pure Milk Association of Chicago handles milk in both ways. Figures on this page are from its reports. Pure Milk says the farmer's share goes up from 43.2 cents to 45.4 cents of the consumers' dollar when cash-and-carry is used.

Getting more milk consumed turns partly on getting milk distributors in cities to using more sensible methods of selling milk.

6.2 cents for hauling milk to local plant and to city.

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Outside stuff

RAISED as a pet, the family cow on the Robert Schnoebelen farm in Johnson county, Iowa, has become a real nuisance. She can open any gate or barn door on the farm.

The cow has been able to master all the complicated latches and fasteners that Schnoebelen has installed.

"It's almost unbelievable," Schnoebelen tells me. "But she gets the job done."

• • •

IT TAKES about 3.7 billion gallons of water per year to satisfy the thirst of Iowa's livestock. Big figure! But it doesn't sound quite so big when you consider that one-half inch of rain over the entire state would provide that much water—if it all could be saved.

• • •

IT WAS a long winter for the livestock farmer. Because of winter drouth, pastures were slow to start in the spring.

"I found the floor of my haymow for the first time since I moved here 12 years ago," an Adams county, Iowa, farmer told me early this month.

• • •

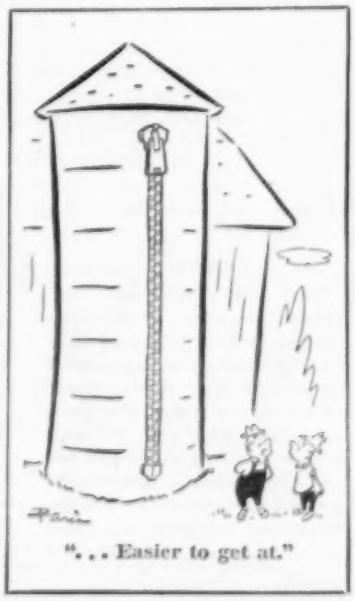
IT WAS a rainy day in southwestern Iowa—one of the few in months. I was having difficulty finding folks at home. So I headed for a county seat sales barn.

As is often the case on rainy days, the place was filled to the rafters—and I use the expression in its literal sense.

I wish that I could spend more time around sales barns. They're the pulse of farm communities. Sales barn conversations reveal current trends in grass roots thinking. And sale ring activity reflects livestock price trends.

I can understand why so many farmers head for sales barns when they have a couple of hours to spare.

—Dave Bryant.



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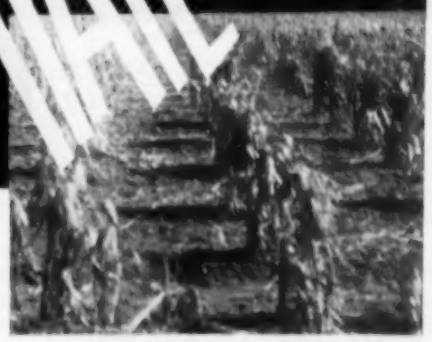

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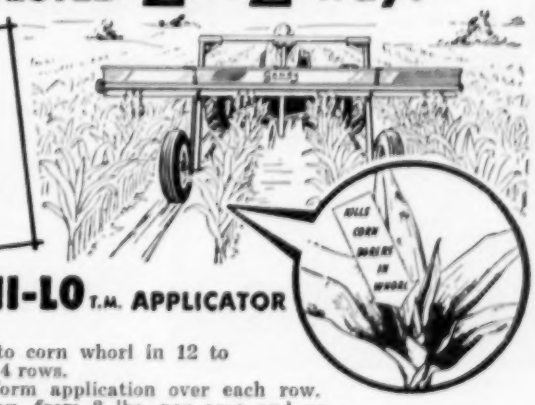

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When cows wade through mud they waste energy needed for producing milk. Owners say a paved barnyard pays for itself by helping produce more milk.

Mail coupon for free literature on paving your barnyard. If you need help, see a concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer.

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PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
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St. or R. No......

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Don't miss seeing the Rotavated plot—you have heard about trash-mulch farming the ROTAVATOR way—now find out what it can do for you!

Corn Belt Farm Family Field Days

Eldora, Iowa June 21 and 22

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One Man Size. Plenty of power to fell and buck trees in a matter of seconds! 3 models, with blades from 14" to 36". *Ask your dealer, or write for illustrated bulletin.*

POWER TOOLS, Inc. 1731 University Ave. St. Paul 4, Minn.

More about farmers'

Personal problems

Should a landlord's wife snoop?—How to "get rid" of a step-son

WHEN does a legal problem about a lease turn into a personal problem involving the personalities of the landlord and the tenant? And what about these family rows?

Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead gets questions of these kinds as well as questions about hog and cattle feeding.

Mostly there aren't any easy answers. We do the best we can and hope to be helpful. Below are a few recent letters, disguised so that nobody will be embarrassed by them.

Dear Friend: Does our landlord's wife have the right to come snooping around the house when we're not at home? She makes trouble in other ways too. Her husband is all right, but she has the big mouth and stirs up arguments. Wants us to farm just the way she says and keep things up the way she says.

I'm getting tired of this, but what can we do?—J. M.

Look for another farm. A renter, under some leases, has a legal defense against "snooping," but it isn't worth while to go to law.

Talk to your landlord first. If he can't control his wife—and probably he can't—then you'll either have to put up with her ways or get another farm.

Before you move, try to picture yourself in the landlord's place. Drive up to the farm some afternoon, look at it and think: "If I owned this farm, what would I ask the tenant to do about keeping things up?"

* * * *

Dear Friend: Seven years ago I married a widower with a 'teen age boy and two girls a bit younger. I've had a hard time with them, especially since I had a baby of my own.

But the girls have left home and got jobs in town. And I had two wonderful years with my husband and my baby while the boy was in the army.

Now he's back. He expects me to do his laundry, iron his shirts just right, feed him and generally look after him. He's working in town and getting good pay, but he only gives me $25 a month for board, room, laundry, etc.

How can I get rid of him? My husband won't help me a bit.—Mrs. X. Y.

Why should your husband help to "get rid" of his son? It's the boy's home, even tho he may seem like a nuisance to you.

Stop ironing his shirts. Let him send them to the town laundry. And raise the rates for his board. But talk to your husband about this before you do it.

Don't worry about the boy's hanging around home too long. A boy of that age, with a fair job, will be getting married before you know it.

Since you haven't made him too welcome, he's probably looking for a home of his own now—and a wife to put in it. You'll probably like him better when he isn't underfoot.

In the meantime, don't get into a row with your husband. Respect his affection for his boy.

* * * *

Dear Friend: I wish my husband would stay home and look after his business. He's got interested in an organization which takes a lot of his time. He's an officer and will spend three or four evenings a week at committee meetings. The other evenings, he'll work at his desk at home on things to do at the next meeting.

We're losing out on farming because of this. I don't think he's looking after the pigs the way he should, and spring field work is behind.

How can I get him to do more farming and less running around?—Mrs. C. J.

Some women would think you were lucky. Your husband isn't getting drunk or running around with other women. He's just taking an unusual amount of interest in his organization.

Apparently he enjoys this more than farming. For the time being at least. But it may wear off. Somebody else may take over these organizational chores. And did you ever think this? What he is doing in a farm organization may be more important than his farming.

Is there any other reason why he wants to get away from home evenings? How have you two been getting along? Is home so pleasant that it is hard for him to tear himself away?

Can you help him with his organizational work? Write letters, call people on the phone or do other chores? That might give him more time and energy for farming.

* * * *

Personal Problems welcomes inquiries and comments. When you send in a question, give your name and address. We don't print either in the paper, but need to know who you are and where you live so we can answer by mail if necessary. Address Personal Problems, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Sure Works Wonders On My Silage!"

Decatur, Ill.—Sta-Fresh Sodium Bisulfite is one agricultural chemical that farmers won't do without once they've used it.

Numerous Midwest farmers report amazing results with Sta-Fresh in keeping their grass and legume silage fresh, green, sweet-smelling. One report reads:

"I have been using Sta-Fresh in my grass silage for two years. It surely works wonders. I wouldn't know what to do if I couldn't get it any more."

Sta-Fresh is easy to use, economical, provides the answer to a low-cost forage that cattle like and thrive on. Get it from your dealer now! *General Chemical Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., N. Y. 6, N. Y.*

STA-FRESH®
SODIUM BISULFITE
Keeps Silage Fresh, Green, Sweet-Smelling

HOME-WAY QUALITY PRE-FABS

AT SAVINGS...FAST...EASY...DISTINCTIVE

Save time, money, labor with a Home-Way factory-built to your order

Choice of many models, floor plans and features to fit your individual needs. Precision sections easily erected; under roof in one day. Use local workmen or finish yourself. Write for Picture Circular, plans, prices and friendly technical and financing help.

GBH-WAY HOMES, INC.
Dept. WF, Walnut, Ill.

Use the Innes

Gets ALL the grain — no wrapping, shelling or clogging. Easiest there is to put on

and take off. Built to last. Ask your Innes dealer or write Innes Co., Bettendorf, Iowa, TODAY!

WINDROW PICK-UP

Innes products in this area are distributed by the Port Huron Machinery Co., 301 E. Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

ENDS SILAGE STINK!

Dorchester, Iowa—"I've used Sta-Fresh Sodium Bisulfite for four years, and would hate to try and put up silage without it now," reports a Dorchester farmer.

"It removes that rotten smell from the silage, and gives the silage such a nice green color. My cattle like it better," he said.

Sta-Fresh makes silage a more profitable feed, as well as sweet-smelling. Grass and legume silage treated with Sta-Fresh retains twice as much carotene (Vitamin A) as untreated silage, far more sugar, digestible dry matter, total digestible nutrients (TDN). Cattle eat more, really thrive on it. Get it from *your* dealer now! *General Chemical Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., N. Y. 6, N. Y.*

STA-FRESH®
SODIUM BISULFITE
Keeps Silage Fresh, Green, Sweet-Smelling

At last, a low cost, *completely* automatic cattle oiler, one that animals can't tear-up, and won't wear out. Priced so low you can't afford to be without them. Easy to install. Attach to *any* post, *anywhere*. No service problems. Just fill 'em and forget 'em. Giant 3" marine rope provides perfect rubbing and scratching surface. Automatic valve releases just the right amount of oil onto rope as cattle use it. Oils cattle thoroughly. Nothing else like it! The "oiler of the future"! Install them now!

Accept This "FREE TRIAL" OFFER!
Try Rope-Wick Oilers at our risk! Write for Illustrated Literature, quantity prices, and 30-Day Trial Plan.
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your Farm-Type Grain Storage Bins
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Effectively conditions shelled corn & small grain in bins up to 5,000 bu. capacity.

ONLY $72.50

- 110-volt Motor.
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MAKE BIG MONEY
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CUSTOM GRIND FEED FOR LOCAL FARMERS

● Build your own good-paying business with an IOWA PORTABLE MILL. Pays for itself quickly out of profits.

One of strongest, most famous on market. CONTINENTAL RED SEAL ENGINE. Hydraulically lifted feeder. 2 Sizes.

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Save on new and reconditioned tubing and pipe for all purposes

- SEAMLESS TUBING 2", 2¼", 3½", 4", 5⅝", 5½", O.D.
- WATER-WELL CASING 4⅞", 6⅝", 8⅝", 10¾", 12¾"
- BLACK & GALVANIZED MERCHANT PIPE, ½" through 4"
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Farm News Briefs

PERSONNEL CHANGES in the Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners have been announced. Robert Moore of New Hartford, a director, has been named acting secretary of the association succeeding Allen R. Schroder of Des Moines. Hubert Beasley of Garden Grove was named managing editor of the association's publication, Iowa Soil and Water Magazine.

▼ ▼ ▼

ANNUAL University of Missouri Soils and Crops Field Days have been set for June 4 and 5. As in past years, farmers living north of the Missouri river are invited on June 5. Counties south of the Missouri river have their day June 4. Programs will begin each day at 9:45 a.m.

▼ ▼ ▼

WESTERN IOWA Experimental Farm Field Day at Castana has been set for June 12, according to county extension director John Rydel. Dr. Wise Burroughs of Iowa State College will report on wintering beef cattle on drouth-damaged silage. New machines for applying granular insecticides for corn borer control and rotary flail-type forage harvesters will be on exhibit.

▼ ▼ ▼

COMMERCIAL MEAT production in Iowa during March totaled 270,702,000 pounds, according to the Iowa Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is the largest March production in 10 years of records. Last March, Iowa meat production was 243 million pounds. The 10-year average for March is just over 206 million pounds.

▼ ▼ ▼

TOTAL U. S. MEAT production for the first three months of this year totaled 6,926 million pounds. This is 10 percent more than the 6,244 million pounds produced in the same period one year ago. As compared to one year ago, beef production was up 12 percent, veal up one percent, pork up 12 percent, and mutton and lamb up five percent.

▼ ▼ ▼

COMING EVENTS: Ag Engineering Field Day, Iowa State College, June 2; University of Missouri Soils and Crops Field Days, Columbia, June 4 and 5; Lamb and Wool Congress, Omaha, June 6; Western Iowa Experimental Farm Field Days, Castana, June 12; Corn Belt Farm Family Field Days, Eldora, Iowa, June 21-22.

"Oh dear . . . How will I explain this to my husband?"

WATER WHERE YOU WANT IT... AT A PRICE YOU CAN AFFORD.

TOPS IN QUALITY! The "Bud-Jet" is loaded with features you'd expect to find only in more expensive pumps . . . features that sell themselves! For example, Brass Impeller, Brass Tube and Nozzle, Ball Bearing Motor, Stainless Steel Shaft, etc.

TOPS IN DEPENDABILITY! The simple yet rugged construction of the "Bud-Jet" assures years of trouble-free operation.

TOPS IN CONVENIENCE! Available completely assembled, ready for operation; convertible from Shallow to Deep Well in minutes. The Aermotor "Bud-Jet" is the logical choice for the small home owner seeking a dependable water supply.

Write for additional free information or see your local AERMOTOR DEALER.

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A Product of HAGIE MANUFACTURING INC., CLARION, IOWA

Another New Implement from the Home of Stan-Hoist, Loaders, Elevators.

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ANNOUNCES . . . .
For the First Time a Complete Wagon 3 in 1 Combination!

1. ALL STEEL WAGON BOX with the new 26 truss bed. The flexibility of wood with the strength of steel, two sizes.
2. "BUILT IN" HYDRAULIC HOIST especially designed for gear and box, recognized for a smooth even overall dumping operation.
3. DOUBLE REACH RUNNING GEAR 4 bolt wheels, 6 ton cap., and available in 64 in. or 72 in. A REAL COMBINATION.

See Your Dealer or Write for Free Folders. Quality Is Yours with Stan-Hoist Implements.

STANDARD ENGINEERING, INC.
FORT DODGE, IOWA

MORTON STEEL CORN CRIBBING

- **RAT-PROOF**
- **24 GAUGE STEEL**
- **NO PAINTING**

Morton louvered steel cribbing is constructed of rat-proof, 24 gauge steel; protected against rust with a 2 ounce per square foot zinc coating. Lasts twice as long without requiring upkeep of any kind. Write today for FREE description and prices.

INTERLOCKING FENCE CO.
Box 2165 Morton, Ill.

Increase egg production

. . . with a concrete poultry house

A good all-weather poultry house pays. It keeps flocks active and healthy, and helps them maintain high year-round egg production.

For the best all-weather hen house —cool and comfortable in summer, warm and dry in winter—build footings and floors of concrete and walls of concrete units. It will be easy to clean, will keep out rats and weasels and will cost practically nothing for repairs and upkeep.

Your concrete products manufacturer, ready mix concrete producer or building supply dealer will be glad to discuss this and other money-making, money-saving concrete improvements with you.

3 men and a boy can build a 20' x 70' concrete poultry house like this with these materials.

FOR FOOTINGS AND FLOORS

29 cu. yds. ready-mix concrete
or
168 bags Lehigh Cement
17 cu. yds. sand
23 cu. yds. gravel

FOR WALLS

30 bags Lehigh Mortar Cement
3½ cu. yds. mortar sand
1288-8x8x16 regular concrete blocks
113-8x8x16 corner return blocks
69-8x8x8 corner return blocks
48-chimney blocks
10-8x8x44 reinforced concrete window lintels
1-8x8x40 reinforced concrete door lintels

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Allentown, Pa.

Sudden Death to Weeds!

Pittsburgh 2,4-D saved the Profit in the Crop!

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CEDAR RAPIDS FORT DODGE

Add research farm

New farm association seeks funds to buy farm near Ames. Goal is more research on Iowa crops and soils.

IOWA farmers and businessmen are joining in a move to buy land for a new agronomy research farm near Iowa State College.

William P. Eno of Sheffield, president of the newly formed Iowa Crops and Soils Research Association, said this week that the association is organized as an independent, nonprofit organization to raise funds to buy suitable land for this new farm.

The goal, he said, is to raise $125,000 by stock subscriptions and earmarked gifts to the Iowa State College Alumni Achievement Fund during 1956.

Eno said the need for more and better agronomy research, and the fact that the needed funds could not all come from legislative appropriations "in the early future," were first recognized by Iowa seed producers and several farmers.

He pointed out that the present agronomy farm at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames was established in 1915. It has an internationally recognized record of achievements.

But research needs have expanded so rapidly that the farm is no longer adequate.

The present farm has only 165 acres suitable for experimental work.

The present agronomy research farm cannot follow a rotation system because of the yearly need for land. There is no land available for forage breeding and grassland improvement research.

The present laboratory building at the agronomy research farm, Eno points out, was built 30 years ago. Like the land area, it was geared to the research needs of its time.

Eno said the researchers need at least 400 acres within eight miles of Ames. Equipped adequately, Eno expects this to cost $350,000 to $400,000.

The Iowa Crops and Soils Research Association plans to buy land, retain ownership, but make it available to the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station for research.

Two methods of contributing are provided:

1. You buy one or more $50 shares in the association. Each share owner gets one vote in the association, regardless of the number of shares he owns.

2. You can make a gift to the Iowa State College Alumni Achievement Fund earmarked for the agronomy farm.

Eno suggests that contributions of less or more than $50 be made to the Alumni Achievement Fund. He suggests that those who give more than $50 could make part of their gifts as stock purchases and the rest as gifts to the Alumni Achievement Fund.

Officers of the association, besides Eno, are: Raymond Baker, Johnston, vice-president; Julius Black, Ames, secretary, and Oscar Johnson, LeGrand, treasurer.

Lewis L. Falck, Belle Plaine; Leonard E. Hoffman, Iowa Falls; George M. Strayer, Hudson; Frank M. Kurtzweil, Boone; Robert A. Sar, Charles City; Milford Beeghly, Pierson; Willard Latham, Alexander, and Raymond H. Sawyer, Shenandoah, are directors. Strayer heads the fund-raising committee.

Four-row tractor-track planting is being tried by Elmer Carlson, Audubon county, Iowa. Middle two rows of planter drop seed in tractor wheel tracks. (Tractor wheels had been set in.) To make tracks for outside rows of planter, Carlson bolted tubular extensions on each rear tractor wheel and mounted extra tractor tires. Big barrel contains liquid fertilizer, 6-18-6, which goes on at rate of 100 pounds per acre. Tractor-track planting cuts land preparation costs, avoids moisture loss in such zone and reduces number of cultivations to control weeds.

12TH ANNUAL AUCTION

Tallcorn Aberdeen-Angus Breeders

In modern, sanitary, comfortable sale pavilion. MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, MONDAY, MAY 28

190 HEAD — 62 RUGGED BULLS 128 FEMALES, RICHLY BRED

A Well-Balanced Offering Female Sale Starting at 12 Noon Bull Sale Starts at 7:00 P. M.

12th Annual Auction Tallcorn

ANGUS SALE

In Iowa's most attractive sale pavilion . . . MARSHALLTOWN'S LIVESTOCK AUCTION, located on 18th Avenue, east edge of City . . . good CAFE in pavilion . . . good meals at all hours

Marshalltown, Iowa, Monday, May 28

Females Sell in Afternoon Starting at 12:00 Noon

Bulls Sell in Evening Starting Promptly at 7:00 P. M.

190 HEAD — SELLING AS 168 LOTS

62 good quality bulls, most all ready for service; 22 grand cows with big, lusty calves at side and rebred; 9 excellent cows near calving; 26 outstanding bred heifers, mated to top quality Herd Sires; 49 attractive open heifers, ideal age to mate. Many bred and open heifers to be sold in small groups.

"Largest Angus District Auction in the United States"

"Buy 'Em at Marshalltown and Buy 'Em Cheaper"

Without doubt the finest offering ever presented by the TALLCORN Breeders, who are well known for the production of BETTER ANGUS cattle. They are the ideal type, with merit and quality, rich in best blood lines. The 62 bulls are a great lot . . . most all ready for service, by outstanding sires, well-grown. Herd bull material. A bull for most any need. You can find a bull here. The females will please . . . the sort for breed improvement. Choice cows with calves and rebred, young cows close to calving. Beautiful bred heifers, mated to top Herd Sires and attractive open heifers, by great bulls, ideal age to mate to your own herd bulls. The consignors are:

True Fuller	Marshalltown	Lawrence Ave	State Center
Meier Brothers	Melbourne	Delos Edwards	Albin
Warren Soorholtz	Melbourne	Carmel Davis	Gilman
Orville Ayes	Melbourne	Dick Christians	Parkersburg
Lawrence Putney	Gladbrook	Jack Klapsaddle	Conrad
Glenn Weuve	State Center	Seeland & Van Vark	Grinnell
Garnett West	Altoona	Sam G. Taylor	Toledo
Forrest Brenneman	Brooklyn	Nelis Bensink	Monroe
Robertson Brothers	Nevada	Carl Rosenfeld	Kelley
Harold McCulloch	Newburg	Roy Ritter & Son	Reasnor
Vander Woerf	Sully	Roscoe Diggins	State Center
Clement Brothers	Newton	Albert Graff	Grinnell
Paul Mathern	Buckingham	Earl Graham	Gilman
M. H. Brotherson	Victor	Wm. & Paul Stock	Laurel
R. J. Hadley	New Providence	Gail Ingram	Prairie City
Roy M. Koster	Gladbrook	Fred J. Hushak	Clutier
Harry Butler	Baxter	Carroll Rohrdanz	Kildaff
Harold H. Wright	Laurel	James R. Stephenson	Reinbeck
Edmund Schmitz	Gladbrook	Loren Emke	Toledo
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The large number affords a wide selection . . . the blood of famous sires rich in most popular and dependable tribes. Breeding that has been tried and tested. Breeding unsurpassed. The families include **BESSIE, ZARA, ROSEMERE ANTELOPE, BORDULAC, PRINCESS, MAID OF BUMMER, BEAUTY OF HAYSTONS, BARBARA WOODSON, BLINKY BURGESS, GEORGINA, MISS BURGESS, ELINE, CRIDLAN, EVERGREEN ERICA, COLLEGE HEROINE, BLUE RIBBON BLACKBIRD** and others—nothing finer. All T.B. and Bangs tested. Plenty of cattle for admirable and profitable selections. Buy them at your own price, **COME!** Ask now for **FREE** catalog. Please mention this publication. Address

Clair G. Mason & Son, Sale Mgrs., Box 243, Marshalltown, Iowa

Sale Committee: Clair G. Mason, Forrest Breniman and Dick Vander Werff

Auctioneers: C. G. Mason & Son T. W. Sherlock and Archie Stone, Fieldmen

BANQUET and Business Meeting, Tallcorn Hotel, May 27th, 7:00 P. M. Everyone cordially invited. A most constructive program has been arranged.

LOOKING FOR THICKNESS, HEAVY BONE, SMOOTHNESS?

See Lots 29 and 30 at

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, MAY 28, 1956

Both are sired by our BESSIE'S EILEENMERE OF W. 2nd, a strong headed, smooth, typey Eileenmere-Bandolier bred bull.

Also offering two long yearling bulls, a thick, deep Ballindalloch Georgina bred heifer, and an open Juanerra Erica. Both heifers are by BESSIE'S EILEENMERE OF W. 2nd. Be with us sale day.

WARREN SOORHOLTZ, MELBOURNE, IOWA

JACK L. CLAPSADDLE, CONRAD, IOWA

Three Bulls in Tallcorn Angus Sale

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, MONDAY, MAY 28

One tried sire, 4-year-old **Eileenmere 7th of O & R**, by **Homeplace Eileenmere 90th**, son of **"497th"**. A genuine tried and proven herd bull for someone.

Two 2-year-olds by **Eileenmere 7th of O & R**, a full brother and a three fourths brother to the first bull sold in this sale in 1955 and the second top bull. If you are looking for a bull with style, quality and breeding, you will like these.

SELLING 2 BULLS IN TALLCORN ANGUS SALE

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, MONDAY, MAY 28

One 2-year-old by **Prince Eliner 50th**. A prospect for a real herd bull with type, quality, substance, smooth and merit. One of the good bulls to sell this spring. One yearling by **Black Knight 160th AV** by Prince Sunbeam 28th. Come by the stalls before the sale.

MARVIN REDENIUS, PARKERSBURG, IOWA

GREENMERE STOCK FARM

To Tallcorn Angus Sale

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1956

11 HEAD

2 two-year old bulls, one **Bandolier**, one **Bardolier**, top quality herd bull prospects ready for heavy service. 2 yearling bulls old enough for service now. Excellent quality and merit. 2 choice cows with fine calves at side, the sort you will like for foundation and the **quick-profit** kind. 5 excellent bred heifers, by **Prince G. Bardolier**, carrying the service of top bulls. You will be pleased with the quality and type of these heifers. They are the rugged, low-set, type that will make ideal brood cows.

We keep and produce cattle that have quality and substance. They are backed by blood lines that have produced some of the best. Stop by our farm or see them before the sale.

TRUE FULLER, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

Consigning To

Tallcorn Angus Sale

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1956

10 Heifers, the type and kind that will make foundation females with weight for age, style, merit and genuine quality, and still possess the Angus qualities. Nine are open and one bred. Sired by **Bandolier KAF 5th by El Bandolier K. 2nd**, bred by I. E. Kemp, Marion, Iowa. For those looking for the best in young females that display real type, substance and easy-feeding quality, these will please.

Visit our stalls before the sale.

Edmund Schmitz, Gladbrook, Iowa

TALLCORN ANGUS ASSN. SALE

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1956

5 HEAD featuring a **Blackcap Bessie** open heifer, sired by **Prince Georgina 4th RLS**; her dam is **Blackcap Bessie Moorhead 16th**, and comes through one of the most sought after branches of the famous **Blackcap Bessie** tribe. A grand individual that will make a real foundation cow. Four long-yearling bulls by **Prince Georgina 4th RLS**, ready for heavy service, low-set, thick with plenty of bone. The kind that will please. Look our consignment over before the sale.

DICK CHRISTIANS & SON, PARKERSBURG, IOWA

---

2 Bulls, Ready for Service - 3 Open Heifers

SELL AT MARSHALLTOWN, MONDAY, MAY 28

One bull is a full brother to our Res. Sr. Ch. at the 1953 Iowa State Fair, and the other is a full brother in blood to the Ch. at the 1953 All Iowa Fair.

All are sired by: ERNOA'S BURG 2nd, sire of a Res. Sr. Ch. bull at Iowa State Fair, Ch. bull at Ames Association Sale, and a son sold for $2,000 in 1955 State Sale.

All are from daughters of: ZAR'S BLACKBIRD J.—His sons and grandsons have stood first or second in class at the last seven Iowa State Sales. Included were 2 Ch. and 1 Res. Ch.

DICK VANDER WERFF, SULLY, IOWA

Our Consignment to the Tallcorn Angus Sale

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, MAY 28

Nine cows, 3 to 6 years old, some with calves at side, and balance well along in calf.

Several are daughters of APPLEWOOD BANDOLIER 66th. The calves at side are by, and the cows to calve carry the service of EILEENMERE P M 14th. They are some of our good producing cows in practical breeding condition.

PAUL MATHERN, BUCKINGHAM, IOWA

A PROVEN SIRE OF NOTED BLOODLINES

Sells May 28 at Marshalltown, Iowa

BESSIE'S LAD 5th OF IDA—An eight-year-old son of Juana's Revolution 3rd of Ada from a daughter of General of Ada. As a Sr. calf, he was Jr. Ch., at the 1948 Iowa State Fair. A very sure breeder that was used for a time by the college. Most of our cow herd is made up of his daughters, and we are forced to sell. An outstanding daughter, and three calves at side of dams will also sell.

ROSENGIFT STOCK FARM, KELLEY, IOWA

---

6 HEAD TO TALLCORN ANGUS SALE

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1956

A 2-year-old bull by **Esmore Zar 3rd**, ready for heavy service . . . A top young cow with heifer calf by **Bandolier Elder 23rd** 4 choice bred heifers, 2 by **Bandolier Elder 23rd** bred to a son of **Ankonian 3509th**, the L. W. Leisure bull . . . 2 by **Esmore Zar 3rd** bred to **Bar Revodent H.** They will be sold in practical breeding condition. Look them over before the sale.

R. J. HADLEY & SONS, NEW PROVIDENCE, IOWA

●Let the advertisements in Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead form your buying directory. If the articles you wish to purchase are not advertised in this paper, we will be glad to give you the names of reliable firms from which you can make your purchases.

Join the world's most discerning beef cattle audience for the 31st annual

EDELLYN FARMS SALE of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

BEAUFORT BULLDOZER, sire of both 1954 Int'l grand champions. His sons and daughters are a feature of this sale.

Thomas E. Wilson, Owner
Fred McWilliam, Manager

Monday, June 4
WILSON, ILLINOIS

Sale at 12:30 P.M., C.S.T., at the farm, 2 miles west of Waukegan, 40 miles north of Chicago.

50 LOTS

13 bulls by sires famous on two continents—37 beautiful females, 13 by BEAUFORT BULLDOZER, sire of BOTH 1954 International grand champions; 12 bred to imported Balbithan Emperor. Many top prize-winners.

The word "Edellyn" has come to stand throughout the world for everything that is great in Scotch Shorthorns. Only a thorough study of the catalog can reveal the wealth of this offering—the greatest offering yet presented by this leading herd.

Shorthorns are unequalled for quiet dispositions, early maturity, and weight for age. Write at once for the beautifully illustrated FREE catalog. Kindly mention this publication. Address

HAL LONGLEY, Sale Mgr., 16 S. Locust St., AURORA, ILL.
Auct.: Halsey & Swaffar T. W. Sherlock, Fieldman

The kind of heifers you buy in the Edellyn sale

The North Central Iowa Angus Breeders Take Pleasure in Announcing Their 13th Spring Consignment Sale. Buy Better Blacks in

"The Beef Cattle Bowl of America"

Mason City, Iowa

Tuesday, June 5

At the new Fairgrounds, on Highway 18 at the west edge of town, just across from the Drive-In Theatre.

SHOW: 9:30 A.M. C.S.T. SALE: 1:00 P.M. C.S.T.

87 CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

27 Bulls — 60 Females

27 BULLS, including one tried sire, a good 4-year-old bull, 11 1954 bulls ready for heavy service, 10 yearlings, and five younger bulls. Among them are bulls worthy of heading registered herds. A good selection of bulls for farmers.

60 FEMALES, including bred heifers and cows, and open heifers. Outstanding in quality, and from families that are in strong demand. The sort that will make good foundation females. Families include: GAMMER, BLACKCAP BESSIE, BLACK JESTRESS, KATINKA, BONNIE BOQUET MISS BURGESS, ESTAMERE, JILT, ZARA, BLACKCAP EMPRESS, McHENRY BLACKCAP, BARBARA, ELBA ERICA, PRIDE EVERGREEN, HEROINE, BLACKBIRD, AND ERICA.

CONSIGNORS

	Bull	Fem.
Dennis Aldrich, Belmond	1	
A. T. Attick & Son, Osage		2
J. Verald Brown, Hampton	1	
Leon Clapsaddle & Son, Swea City	2	
Paul Frye, Nora Springs	1	
Eugene Greiman & Son, Ventura		3
Addis Greiman & Sons, Garner	2	1
Howard Hansen, Rowan		4
Mrs. Agnes Hansen, Rowan		6
Wm. Imlau, Kensett	1	
Glen Kohler & Sons, Buffalo Center	1	
M. L. Lurin, Mason City	5	2
Melvin McAlpine, Belmond	1	3
Mallory & Mallory, Hampton		6
Donald McGillivray, Leroy, Minn.	1	
Miller & Bumgarner, Hampton	1	2
H. W. Markward, Sheffield		4
Earl E. Priebe, Algona		1
Andrew Pals, Belmond		2
Rasmussen Bros., Forest City	2	
Evan V. Sage, Waterloo		4
J. G. Showalter & Sons, Hampton	2	7
E. J. & R. R. Schneider, Goodell	2	1
Robert W. Seater, Northwood		9
M. L. & R. D. Thompson, Kanawha		4
James W. Tindall & Sons, Corwith	2	
Lee F. Young, Garner		2
Mrs. Mary E. Mallory, Hampton	1	
Earl Cramer, Blairsburg	1	

Attend this sale where you will find breeding stock of high quality. Write for FREE catalog. Please mention this publication. Address

H. C. MILLER, Secy., 316 4th St., HAMPTON, IOWA
T. W. Sherlock, Fieldman

LIVESTOCK NEWS

The **Minnesota Angus** show and sale, Pipestone, Minn., April 28 drew a large attendance and they had a most successful sale. The results follows:

45 bulls averaged $363
28 females averaged $283

The champion and top selling bull consigned by Campbell Bros., Utica, Minn., sold for $700 to Vernon L. Strommen, Twin Valley, Minn. Reserve champion bull consigned by Lloyd W. Griffith & Sons, Kasson, Minn., went at $500 to Kenneth Fleming, Good Thunder, Minn.

Champion female was consigned by Lear Bros., Caledonia, Minn., and was purchased by Elmer Carlson & Sons, Appleton, Minn., at $450. Reserve champion female, another Campbell Bros. entry, went at $400 to E. H. Mogck and Olaf Nelson, Montivedeo, Minn. The top female was consigned by A. A. Habedank, Ada, Minn., and sold for $1,050 to Max Goldberg, Moorehead, Minn. The sale was managed by Clem C. Chase.

The **Northeast Iowa Hereford Association** sale held at Postville, Iowa, May 2 averaged $206 on 30 bulls, many of which were just a year of age. The 16 females averaged $175, and a lot of these were just open heifers. The 46 lots sold for $189 average.

The top of the sale was bull lot 37, Heirdom Mixer 16th, consigned by Merril Marting & Son, Garnavillo, Iowa, and sold for $385 to L. Earl Goodrich & Son, Fredricksburg, Iowa. Lot 22, HHF Battle Int. 12th, entered by H. W. Helms & Sons, Elgin, Iowa, was second high. He sold for $315 to Aldis Lee, Monona, Iowa. Two females sold for $250. Lot 20 from Helms, Cardinal Lady 7th, went to Floyd Fileden, Elgin, Iowa. Lot 34, Jane Domino 8th, consigned by Lloyd Kaiser, McGregor, Iowa, was bought by Gerald Shaffer, Elgin, Iowa. Shaffer also took the second high female at $235, another of the Helms' entries. She was lot 25, HHF Lassie Intense with calf at side. Auctioneer was Tom Sherlock.

POLLED SHORTHORN FIELD DAY

The Iowa Polled Shorthorn Club and breeders hold their annual picnic and field day Saturday, June 9, at the fair grounds at Elkader, Iowa, promptly at 12:00 noon. Afternoon program starts at 1 o'clock at the J. C. Wahls farm, St. Olaf, Iowa, near Elkader. A constructive program has been arranged. All are cordially invited.

The **Knobhill Farm Shorthorn** dispersion sale, H. N. Harrison, Washta, Iowa, owner, on April 30 attracted a large crowd that paid satisfactory prices. It was a cold damp day. However, bidding was fast all along.

The nine bulls averaged $275 with a top of $750 for lot one herd bull, Knobhill Platts. Buyer was Eldon Miller, Linn Grove, Iowa. Second top bull was one of his sons, lot three, Knobhill Cashmere, and he sold for $315 to G. Edward Sundem, Beaver Creek, Minn.

The 79 females averaged $215. The top was lot 31, Missie Mary Ann, and bull calf. Her buyers were Held Bros., Hinton, Iowa, for $440.

The high lot was 19 with the cow, Gosshall Kora 59th, going to L. D. Johnson & Sons, Cushing, Iowa, for $400. Her bull calf sold for $120 to C. V. Johnson, Lenox, So. Dak.

The 88 lots averaged $221. Majority of the cattle sold to Iowa buyers. Missouri took a couple, South Dakota and Minnesota each a few.

The sale was managed by Albert Hamann. Auctioneer was J. E. Halsey.

Grind Grain For Livestock?

Feed grinding for livestock is sometimes an unnecessary expense, says Gus Bohstedt, University of Wisconsin livestock nutritionist.

In some cases, animals will make better use of whole grain than ground feeds. It depends on what type of feed is available and what type and age of livestock are eating it.

For example, lambs do an excellent job of chewing, so they don't need ground grain.

It pays to fatten steers on whole corn if they're followed by hogs in the feedlot. This is because steers won't completely chew and digest whole corn, but pigs will eat it after it passes thru the steers.

Pigs can eat whole corn—on the cob or shelled—during winter without any difficulty. But by the following summer, the corn is usually so hard and dry that it's best to grind it, even for pigs.

Calves that are just a few weeks old like to eat whole oats—or most any other whole grain. They'll chew it slowly, and swallow very little of it whole.

Bohstedt says that in any case it doesn't pay to grind the feed too fine. Dairy cows and pigs both do better on "medium fine" grinding than on "fine" grinding. By medium fine, he means ground so that if you rub the feed between your fingers, it feels gritty. Fine feed would feel smooth, like meal or flour.

Many beef men prefer to feed crushed or rolled oats or barley, and corn that has been cracked, rather than a completely ground feed. A mixture of rolled oats or barley and cracked corn—with a little molasses—is a highly palatable feed for beef cattle. It also isn't as dusty as ground mixtures.

First Duroc Certified Meat Type Sire

First Duroc boar to meet that breed's standards for certification as a meat type sire is Big Red, owned by Alvin S. Lehmann, Pleasant Plains, Ill.

A boar is named a certified sire when he has sired five litters that qualify as certified litters.

The 10 pigs slaughtered from Big Red's five litters averaged 29.38 inches in carcass length and 1.5 inches in backfat. Average loin area was 5.28 inches, more than 1.5 inches over the minimum requirement.

Certify Tamworth Meat Type Sire

First Tamworth boar to complete official certification for a meat type sire is Seminary Big Start, owned by John M. Schroeder and Sons of Columbus Grove, Ohio.

The 10 pigs slaughtered came from five different litters and made the following averages:

Loin area—5.82 square inches.
Length—32.45 inches.
Fat back—1.32 inches.

These pigs beat minimum breed certification standards for loin area by 36 percent and exceeded minimum length by three inches.

Despite generally declining farm income, meat and livestock products are the biggest money earners for farmers, largely because of a continuing rise in public demand for beef. Cattle and calves in the early 20's accounted for 10 to 12 percent of farm income. Now they're ranging about 17 percent, having supplanted dairy products as a leading income producer. A decline in wheat and cotton exports also have increased the relative importance of livestock to agriculture.

Brush and woody growth in fence rows and along ditch banks can be destroyed by spraying, according to the botany and plant pathology department at Purdue University. A mixture of equal parts of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T should be diluted with water. One gallon of the mixture in 100 gallons of water should be used.

Beef calves born during January, February, and March are real money makers, report Purdue University animal husbandmen. By the time pasture is available, the calves are ready for more milk from their mothers and are large enough to eat a lot of grass.

13th Annual

North Iowa Hereford Assn. Sale

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1956 — 1:00 P. M.

At the North Iowa Fairgrounds, on Highway 18, one mile west of

MASON CITY, IOWA

55 HEAD

50 BULLS
28 Horned Bulls
22 Polled Bulls

5 FEMALES
Both Polled and Horned

One half of these are big rugged bulls, ready for immediate service—balance are top yearling bulls. COME, and get that good bull you need at this sale. Write today for your FREE catalog. Please mention this publication. Address

LEIGH R. CURRAN, Sale Mgr., MASON CITY, IOWA

LIVESTOCK NEWS

The **Hawkeye Angus Association** sale held at Hawkeye Downs, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 25, attracted a large crowd of good buyers.

The forenoon was spent in the showing of the cattle. Champion bull was lot 13, Eiltoniermere 33, from the herd of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Eiler, Tipton. He sold for $510 to Carl J. Johnson, North English, Iowa. Reserve champion was lot 51, Amana Bandolier 51st, entered by Henry Schmuecker & Sons, Amana. He sold for $450 to Lawrence Burns, Atalissa, Iowa. Top of the bulls was $700 paid for lot 56, Wairidge Bandoliermere 32nd, consigned by J. V. Driscoll & Son, Williamsburg. Buyer was John Sheets, Maquoketa, Iowa. Lot seven, Norleenmere from Bluebell Angus Farm, Tipton, sold for $525 to Frank Hansen & Son, Maquoketa, Iowa. The 24 bulls averaged $356.

Top of the sale was lot six, Bellevue Blackcap Bessie, consigned by Leslie Oliver, Williamsburg. She sold for $810 to Henry Siemsen, Dixon, Iowa. The champion was lot 31, Prairie Park Blackcap, entered by H. H. Groff, Fairfax. Her buyer was Stueland Brothers, Calamus, Iowa, for $355. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Eiler got $570 for lot 16, Eiltonier Coquette 135. Her buyer was Peter F. Westphal, Wyoming, Iowa. The 42 females averaged $249 and 66 lots $282. The sale was managed by Albert Stuart, secretary.

The **Bones Hereford Ranch** annual spring sale, April 28, at Parker, So. Dak., attracted a large crowd in spite of a cold day.

37 bulls averaged $802
13 females averaged $413
50 females averaged $767

Top of the sale was lot five bull, BHR Prince Real 71st, son of Real Prince D. 78th. He sold for $3,300 to Thad Fowler of Hattiesburg, Miss. Gordon Thompson, Maysville, Mo., paid $2,550 for the second high bull, lot nine, BHR Prince Real 73rd, by the same sire. Lewis Roberts, Yetter, Iowa, bought lot 10, BHR Prince Real 75th, another son of the "78th," for $1,100.

Top female was lot 27, BHR Lady Aster 27th. Her buyer was Thad Fowler for $670. The second top went to Don L. Roose, Allison, Iowa, for $650. She was lot 23, BHR Lady Aster 106th, a bred heifer.

The offering sold to seven states and Canada. The auctioneers were Corkle and Watson.

Good general rains the weekend before the **Midiowa Hereford** sale at Marshalltown, Iowa, April 30 prevented field work, and a large crowd was in attendance. Altho prices were not high, those on the seats were in a buying mood, and bidding was rapid. Averages were as follows:

18 females averaged $165
44 bulls averaged $268
62 lots averaged $238

R. G. Geddes & Sons, Maxwell, Iowa, brought out the champion bull, Reals Return, a January '55 son of Reals Type 79th selling to Strothcamp and Drake, Hubbard, Iowa, at $395. Four bulls brought a top of $400 each. T. J. Martin, Marshalltown, paid that price for the reserve champion, S. Colorado Domino Jr., an August '52 son of Colorado Domino F 6th consigned by John Richard Schild, Belle Plaine, Iowa. Mr. Schild's S. Silver Domino also brought $400, the bid of Vernon Brown and C. R. Korte, Laurel, Iowa. Prince Rupert, consigned by Robert Lynn, Newton, Iowa, also brought $400, selling to J. C. Schwarz, Newton, Iowa.

Judith Brogaard, Oxford, Iowa, paid $300 for the champion female, Miss Helmsman DE, a January '55 daughter of PF Helmsman 11th from the consignment of Delbert Ewoldt, Clutler, Iowa. Stanley Koep, Belle Plaine, Iowa, consigned the reserve champion and top selling female, Miss Silverlar 1st, an October '54 daughter of Silver Domino K 15th selling to Lin Hoff, Dysart, Iowa, at $305.

Col. Freddie Chandler cried the sale, which was managed by Mrs. H. J. Peterson.

Ira Reed, Orient, Iowa, brought out the top selling bull in the **Creston Hereford Breeders** sale at Creston, Iowa, April 26. He was Royal Mixer 5th, a February '54 son of U. Royal Mixer 64th, selling to Ford Bros., Tingley, Iowa, at $435. A large percentage of the offering was 1955 bull calves and open heifers, and averages were as follows:

27 bulls averaged $218
40 females averaged $135
47 lots averaged $183

R. Regality 3d, an October '54 son of TRS Regality also from the consignment of Ira Reed, brought $410, the bid of H. E. Hausen, Stanton, Iowa. Top on females was $195 paid by Janet M. Carlson, Red Oak, Iowa, for Mixer Rose, a June '51 daughter of Portage Mixer 5th consigned by T. M. Hayden, Creston, Iowa. Princess Larry C. 1st, a February '55 daughter of Prince Larry C. 8th from the consignment of Bill Haines, Greenfield, Iowa, brought $190, selling to Ed Speedman, Council Bluffs.

Col. Freddie Chandler cried the sale, which was managed by Lloyd Woods.

The annual **Ginsbach Polled Hereford** sale held on the farm near Dell Rapids, So. Dak., May 1 attracted buyers from several states in spite of the cold, wet day.

35 bulls averaged $822
10 females averaged $204
45 head averaged $705

Top of the sale was lot D herd sire, GPH Plus Perfect 7th, a five-year-old son of Beau Perfect Plus. He sold for $5,000 to Windsweep Farm, Thomaston, and Rivoli Herefords, Macon, Ga. The same buyers also took lot 25, GPH Plus Perfect 10, a son of GPH Plus Perfect 7th, for $3,075, the second top. Lot 24, GPH Plus Perfect 12th, sold for $2,275 to Bethel Hereford Ranch, Kremling, Colo.

F. L. Robinson & Son, Kearney, Nebr., paid $2,000 for lot 18, GPH Perfect Aster 82nd. Robinsons also bought the top female, lot 41, an open heifer, GPH Allis Perfect 533rd, for $500. The second top female, lot 35, GPH Opal Perfect 514, went for $420 to Carl A. Norgren, Denver, Colo.

The offering sold to Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Georgia, Colorado and Kansas. The offering was presented in practical breeding condition by Pete Ginsbach, his father, Frank, and L. G. Elsinger. Auctioneer was Charlie Corkle.

Charlie Garden Dies

Charles R. Garden, a well known showman in midwest cattle rings, died last month after a lengthy illness.

For 26 years, Mr. Garden was manager of Heifred Farm, home of F. M. Hubbell's Shorthorn herd, at Des Moines, Iowa.

Born in Scotland, Mr. Garden is survived by his widow, one brother and two sisters.

EL-JON FARMS

1956 Bardolier Classic Sale

Monday, June 4th, 1956

ELBAN BARDOLIER 3d—1951 International Grand Champion Bull. 5 sons and many daughters sell. Numerous females will be bred to him.

Rose Hill, Iowa

61 LOTS

"From The Biggest Little Herd In The World"

SELLING 6 BULLS:

5 by the 1951 INTERNATIONAL GRAND CHAMPION, ELBAN BARDOLIER 3d.

1 by the SIRE OF CHAMPIONS, RAONA'S BARDOLIER 3d.

SELLING 55 FEMALES:

This includes 20 top cows with great production records—many of them with calves at foot, or in calf to Elban Bardolier 3d, 1951 International Grand Champion Bull.

There is a beautiful group of bred heifers and a very select group of open heifers—several coming from the show herd.

FAMILIES INCLUDE:

One of the famous El-Jon Eriannas. Sired by Quality Bandolier 3d. Dam by Elban Bardolier 3d. Second dam is the International Grand Champion, Erianna R. 2d. One of the best individuals from this most preferred family ever offered at auction.

Featuring 2 El-Jon Easy Ericas. The first time El-Jon has ever sold any of this family. Both of these families are by the International Grand Champion, Elban Bardolier 3d and from the foundation imported cow, Easy Emulate of Peebles. There are 12 producing cows from this family at El-Jon. See the entire family when you visit the farm.

Gammers, a Cherry Blossom from an imported cow; Blackcap Bessies; Wardess Witch; Maid of Bummers; Evening Ericas; Lassie Blackcaps; 2 of the favorite El-Jon Edwinas; Erica Energys; Great Oak Lucy; Hartley Edellas and Barbara Lassies.

SIRES INCLUDE:

MANY BY THE INTERNATIONAL GRAND CHAMPION, ELBAN BARDOLIER 3d.
SEVERAL PROVEN DAUGHTERS OF RAONA'S BARDOLIER 3d.
MANY BY QUALITY BANDOLIER 3d.
SEVERAL BY BARDOLIERMERE 74th.
A SHOW HEIFER BY MR. EILEENMERE.

Irene Brown and Elliott Brown, Owners — **Asher Schaack, Herdsman**

This herd has been in existence for 57 years. It has bred 5 recent International Grand Champions.

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5th Annual

Wisconsin State Angus Show & Sale

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
FRIDAY, JUNE 8

At the Rock County 4-H Fair Grounds
Show: 8:30 A.M. C.S.T. Sale: 12:30 P.M. C.S.T.

"PRACTICAL CATTLEMAN'S SALE"
11 Bulls - 58 LOTS - 47 Females

The bulls are mostly of serviceable age, some ready for heavy service. The kind that will fill the needs of both breeders and farmers. They are of BANDOLIER, ROSEMERE, HARTLEY, EILEENMERE, and BELL BOY breeding.

Females are most desirable, including bred heifers and open heifers, sired by and bred to bulls from prominent blood lines and from families that you will want in your herd: Anoka Barbara Rose, Blackcap Bessie, Ada Queen L., Blackcap Empress (104th strain), Elga Elliot, Juana Erica, McHenry Barbara, McHenry Blackcap, Tolan Blackcap, Mulden Pride, Chieftain Trojan Erica, Miss Copeland, Queen Mother, Archballoch Fanny, Black Beauty, Enchantress Trojan Erica, Mulden Mayflower, Lassie Blackbird, Nesthethill Miss Burgess, Pride of Aberdeen, Finlarig Elba, Mignonne, Pridemere T., and Elba Erica.

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T. W. Sherlock, Fieldman

Angus Dispersion Sale

of the Ash Row Herd

Established March, 1915

TUESDAY, JUNE 5

Beginning at 1:00 P. M. at the Adair County Sale Barn ¼ miles north of

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

FEATURING:

The Get of EILEENMERE 1532nd 1324859
The Service of EILEENMERE 1353rd, a son of Eileenmere 1100th, out of a daughter of Eva's Bandolier Lad.
The Get and Service of BYRON EDWARD of G. M., a son of Eileenmere 1532nd.

75 HEAD SELLING AS 63 LOTS

There will be about a dozen calves at foot. We also have a top group of coming two year old heifers sired by Eileenmere 1532nd and bred to Eileenmere 1353rd, a good son of "1100th".

Families Represented:

15 McHenry and Rosemere Barbarns	2 Estnmerrs
9 Ash Row Edwinas	2 Blackbirds
5 Enchantress Ericas	1 Ellana
3 Georginas	1 Maid of Bummers
3 Jills	1 Miss Burgess
3 Elbas	1 Hartley Edella
2 Bluebloud Ladys	1 Tolan Blackcap
	3 Blackcaps

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Sale Headquarters, TRAVELERS HOTEL, Kirksville, Missouri

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HERD SIRES:
BARDOLIER 40th OF WILTON
son of Black Bardolier of White Gates 3rd
BARDOLIER 7th OF WILTON
son of Evalers Quality Bardolier
Females, ANNUITY, BEAUTY OF HAYSTON, MISS SUMMER BURGESS, BLACKCAP BESSIES, ELBAS, ERICAS, KATINKAS, and many others.
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Choice pure bred cows with calves at side, many young cows to calve soon. Also Good Young **Bulls** ready for service. Top quality, richly bred, pleasing type. Best breeding. Priced to sell. (Farm 6½ miles West on Main Street.)

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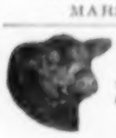
MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA



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PRINCE QUALITY OF SUNBEAM

His progeny have quality and merit. Several excellent young bulls by him and our other herd bulls. BAR QUALITY M. B. by Prince Quality of Sunbeam. BAONAS PRINCE ERIC 21st by BLS Prince Eric 24th. We have the most fashionable families. Genuine Herd Bull Prospects. Act now. Farm 12 miles S.W. of Iowa City. Visitors always welcome. Phone Sharon Center 2 on 35.

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Meredith, Meredith, Jr., and Donald

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10 to 30 Months Old

Sons of PEARSON DUKE 46th. They are Beefy Type Bulls, the kind everyone is looking for. Come and see. Visitors always welcome.

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Bloodlines: **Battle Pioneer 54th, Domino Heir G.; Real Heir L.**

Bulls and Females for sale.

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Horned Hereford Bulls, serviceable age. Also open heifers. Calfhood vaccinated for Bangs. Sired by **TH LARRY ONWARD 25th** 6745189, son of Thorp's famous MW Larry Onward 13th. Reasonable.
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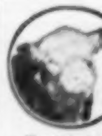

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Headed by: **BATTLE MIXER, P. ANXIETY ASTER.** Come look them over.

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7 months to 2 years old.
Champion Bloodlines
QUALITY WITH SIZE
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20 choice Bulls from 14 to 20 months old. GOLDMINE, PLATO and CHOICE DOMINO breeding.

Farm 2 miles N. 1½ E. of
GILBERT AHRENSTORFF
LAKE PARK, IOWA

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ERNEST DAY & SONS GRIMES, IOWA
10 miles northwest of Des Moines

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One red **18** months old Grandson of Imp. **SANDOON CAPTIVATOR**, 3 red and roans 12 to 14 months old grandsons of Imp. **CRUGGLETON WHAT'S WANTED.** These are outstanding and priced for Quick Sale.
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Farm 30 miles north of Iowa line on U. S. 169

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NOTICE—Dairy Calves. If calves are shipped or delivered on approval, full responsibility is assumed when purchaser accepts delivery. Remember calves are young, some are small, which much be considered when buying.

WANTED—ORDERS for high grade Wisconsin dairy heifer calves. Holstein and Guernsey. Bangs tested and vaccinated for shipping fever. Delivered by our truck, C.O.D. your farm in lots of 5 or more. Dairy heifers, open, bred and springing. Also cows available. Jay Sheafor, Jr., Richland Center, Wisconsin.

TOP QUALITY
Holsteins, Guernseys, Brown Swiss.
All ages. Priced right.
J. M. McFarland, Watertown, Wisconsin

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS
Choice Dairy Heifers from **350 to 900** pounds. **HOLSTEINS** 14 and 15c per pound. **GUERNSEYS 13** and **14c** per pound. All heifers sold by pound. Also Springing cows and heifers. Write or call
LINK BROTHERS, Inc., MINONG, WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN'S GOOD QUALITY
HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES
Any age. Will deliver any sized order on approval by truck.
ROSS BLOTT. Box 527, MUKWONAGO, WIS.

JERSEYS

Mid-American Regional
JERSEY SALE
MONDAY, MAY 28
WATERLOO, IOWA
At Dairy Cattle Congress Grounds—12:30 p.m.
47 Head Top Quality Jerseys
Selected from leading herds in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.
25 Cows—7 yrs. or under, with records over **450** fat, or 9,000 milk—of "Very Good" or "Excellent" Quality.
19 Bred and Open Heifers—from same quality dams. 3 Five Star Bulls of select blood lines. Many calfhood vaccinated. All T.B. and Bangs tested.
Sale sponsored by
Mid-American Jersey Futurity Assn. Inc.
For FREE catalog of sale write
Ivan N. Gates, Sale Mgr., West Liberty, Iowa

MILKING SHORTHORNS

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Choice bulls from **6** to **9** months offered. Out of **R.M.** cows, classified **"Very Good".** Also a Senior Yearling bull, choice two. Reasonable.
HANS C. GULDAGER, ACKLEY, IOWA

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEINS

Choice Registered and grade Calves, and bred heifers. Popular breeding. BANG'S and T.B. Tested.
GEORGE PIPER FARM, WATERTOWN, WIS.

Farm Welder Is Good Investment

A farm welder is one of the best investments a farmer can make in his farm machinery maintenance program, says John W. Matthews, assistant professor of agricultural engineering and vocational agriculture at the University of Illinois.

Time saved in repairing one machine with a welder during harvest season could pay for it.

Both electric arc and oxy-acetylene welders are fine for farm use, says Matthews. A recent study showed that in some parts of Illinois, one-fourth to one-half of the farmers have welders.

The choice of welder, whether arc or oxy-acetylene, is one that may be difficult to make as each has its special advantages.

Arc welding is faster and cheaper on heavy metals. Electricity, the source of energy, is available and ready for the flick of a switch on about 98 percent of Illinois farms.

Oxy-acetylene is better for cutting and heating and is easier to control in welding small parts and thin materials. Its portability also may be an advantage.

Some farmers with a large operation may be justified in owning both types of welders. Others may prefer to buy one type and exchange welding work with a relative or neighbor who has the other type.

Matthews advises farmers who plan to buy an arc welder to be sure the one they choose is approved for safety by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, the Underwriters Laboratory, and R. E. A.

Welders approved by these groups have three special features: (a) maximum open-circuit voltage of 65 volts; (b) a three-pronged plug which grounds the welder frame when plugged into a properly wired receptacle; and (c) a maximum input of 37½ amperes so that rural lines will not be overloaded. These features protect the operator, the equipment, and others served by the farm line.

In buying an oxy-acetylene welder, farmers may wish to investigate the possibility of buying a pair of cylinders with the welding outfit to avoid paying demurrage on cylinders owned by the gas supplier if they are kept more than 30 days. A farm size oxy-acetylene welding outfit with cylinders will cost slightly less than an arc welder.

Coming Livestock Sales

ANGUS

May 25—Four County Breeders, Stuart, Iowa. W. W. Herkelman, Secy., Dexter, Iowa.
May 26—Mills & Finkbine Dispersion, Webb, Iowa, and Jess Thurmond Production, Omaha, Nebr. Sale at Cherokee, Iowa, Maurice Boney, Sale Mgr., Box 740, Storm Lake, Iowa.
May 28—Tallcorn Breeders Assn., Marshalltown, Iowa. Clair G. Mason, Mgr., Box 243.
June 4—El-Jon Farms, Rose Hill, Iowa.
June 5—Grover Mortz Dispersion, Kirksville, Mo.
June 5—North Central Iowa Breeders show and sale, Mason City, Iowa. H. C. Miller, Secy., Hampton, Iowa.
June 8—Wisconsin State Angus show and sale, Janesville, Wis. Lisle Blackbourn, Sale Mgr., Cassville, Wis.
June 12—Spence Angus Farms, Crab Orchard, Nebr. Sale at Columbus, Nebr.
Oct. 26—Woolever and Pollock, Unionville, Mo.
Nov. 3—Rogers Bros. and Frank B. Eitel Calf sale, Kirksville, Mo.
Nov. 12—Interstate Angus Breeders Association, Sioux City, Iowa. Dwight Tabke, Sale Mgr., Moville, Iowa.
Nov. 19—Perry Philips Farm Thanksgiving Calf sale, Columbia, Mo.

HEREFORDS

June 11—North Iowa Breeders, Mason City, Iowa. Leigh Curran, Mgr.
Sept. 7-8—Western Illinois Breeders Association, Mt. Sterling, Ill. Robert Allen, Secy., Warsaw, Ill.
Sept. 22—Clark Granfield, Lorimer, Iowa.
Oct. 4—Ralph Bramer, Carlisle, Iowa.
Nov. 3—Leland Shupe, Mendon, Disselhorst Farms, Quincy, Ill. J. Dwight Ernst, Mgr., Hamilton, Ill.
Nov. 4—Orval Burchett & Sons, Grand River, Iowa.
Nov. 10—Western Illinois Breeders Assn. calf sale, Macomb, Ill. Robert Allen, Secy., Warsaw, Ill.

POLLED HEREFORDS

June 2—Wisconsin State Polled Hereford show and sale, Lancaster, Wis. W. M. Hanley, Secy., Key's Ave., Madison, Wis.
June 9—John & Alice Campbell, (Gold Mine sale) Tiffin, Iowa.
June 11—North Iowa Breeders, Mason City, Iowa. Leigh Curran, Mgr.
Sept. 24—Chas. Hart & Son, Conway, Iowa.
Oct. 9—Southeastern Iowa Polled Hereford Association, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Calvin Cruzen, Mgr., New Sharon, Iowa.

SHORTHORNS

May 22—North Central Iowa show and sale, Mason City, Iowa. Albert J. Hamann, Sale Mgr., Rock Rapids, Iowa.
June 4—Edellyn Farms, Wilson, Ill., Fred McWilliams, Mgr.
June 5—Marellbar Farms, Libertyville, Ill., John Blume, Mgr.
June 12—Minnesota State show and sale, Blue Earth, Minn. Norman T. Findahl, Secy., Waterville, Minn.
Sept. 1—Howard Hildreth, (Dispersion) R. 3, Spencer, Iowa.
Sept. 18—P. A. Rasmussen & Sons, Goldfield, Iowa, and C. J. Schutjer, Wooden, Iowa.
Sept. 22—Hawkeye Downs annual Fall sale, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Earl S. Girton, Mgr., Box 321, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Nov. 10—Central States show and sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa. C. E. Stewart, Mgr., Rose Hill, Iowa.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

May 26—Minnesota State show and sale, Slayton, Minn., M. H. Bassett, Secy., Rushmore, Minn.
June 9—Fairgrounds, Elkader, Iowa. Wayne Carr, Secy.-Treas., Cincinnati, Iowa.
Sept. 15—Hawkeye Downs annual Fall sale, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Earl S. Girton, Mgr., Box 321, Marshalltown, Iowa.

DAIRY CATTLE

May 21—Minnesota State Holstein sale, Owatonna, Minn. Donald Lashbrook, Secy., Owatonna, Minn.
May 28—Mid American Regional Jersey sale, Waterloo, Iowa. Ivan N. Gates, Sale Mgr., West Liberty, Iowa.

FEEDER CATTLE

Oct. 2—Davis county, Bloomfield, Iowa.

JERSEYS

May 28—Mid-American Regional Jersey sale, Waterloo, Iowa. Ivan Gates, Sale Mgr., West Liberty, Iowa.

SHEEP

June 4—Suffolk ram and ewe sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
June 5—American Suffolk Ram and Ewe sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Roy B. Warrick, Mgr.
June 18-19—National Corn Belt stud ram show and sale, Fairgrounds, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

SHETLAND PONIES

May 20—Stewart & Payne Pony Farms, Yankton, So. Dak.

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J. E. HALSEY, 1912 Grand Ave., Des Moines. Phone: Office 3-6181; Res. 7-3645.
THOS. W. SHERLOCK, Box 3, Oxford, Iowa. Phone 8-4307.
ARCH STONE, 1912 Grand Ave., Des Moines. Phone: Office 3-6181; Res. 9-6995.
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MONTH OLD FOUNDATION HEIFERS.
Tested. Delivered your door collect. 50 or more on hand. Inspection invited.
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HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS
Choice springing heifers and cows, also open heifers and bred heifers. T.B. and BANGS tested. Order buying a Specialty. Phone 3895.
RICHARD D. JOHNSON, HAYFIELD, MINN.

WISCONSIN HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS
CHOICE COWS, HEIFERS AND CALVES
Delivered on approval.
JAMES E. WELCH, R. 1, MUKWONAGO, WIS.

College Gets Patent On Stilbestrol

The Iowa State College Research Foundation has received official notice that a pending patent on the use of stilbestrol in beef cattle feeds has been granted by the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Benefits of the use of minute amounts of stilbestrol in beef cattle rations were first discovered by scientists under the leadership of Dr. Wise Burroughs at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. Announcement of the discovery was made two years ago at a special cattle feeders meeting at Iowa State College. At that time, national attention was focused on the outstanding results from stilbestrol, as shown by feeding experiments conducted at the Experiment Station.

Since then, similar benefits of faster and more economical fattening of beef cattle, resulting from stilbestrol usage in beef cattle rations, have been noted in experiments elsewhere and on farm feedlots thruout the nation.

Permission for manufacture of a product containing stilbestrol for use in cattle feeds on a widespread farm basis was first given by the Federal Food and Drug Administration in November, 1954. This product is currently being added to cattle protein feed mixtures manufactured by a large number of feed companies in all parts of the United States.

The American farmer's acceptance of this new feeding principle in beef cattle rations is believed to have set a record for the translating of a technological advance in agriculture from research results to common practice in the feedlot. Tho less than 18 months have passed since the first sale of this product, the number of cattle receiving stilbestrol is put at two-thirds of the total of all cattle on feed in the United States.

Usage is further spreading to Canada and the principal producing countries in South America in accordance with the recently granted patent of the Foundation.

The Iowa State College Research Foundation, Inc., has been since 1938 the agency provided by the college to which members of the staff may assign patents and similar properties which are directly or indirectly the outgrowth of research in which they may have been engaged while in the employment of the college. Similar foundations are maintained by other colleges and universities which carry on considerable research.

Meat packers must sell $10 worth of products to earn four cents in profit, based on 1954 operations. It was the poorest year, from a sales vs. earnings standpoint, since 1938 when the meat packing industry had a **loss** of a cent on each $10 in sales.

Strange as it may seem in this day of mechanization of farm work, the average farm worker spends more of his time today working with livestock than 40 years ago. Back before World War I, livestock took about 30 percent of the farm work time. Nowadays it's up to 40 percent. Two reasons: The number of livestock has increased, while cropland acres have been about the same. Mechanization of field cropping has been much greater than in the livestock industry.

Meat is a source of "complete" protein; that is, it contains all the amino acids essential to the human body. Meat also is one of the richest sources of B vitamins. One of them, riboflavin, is needed for growth, skin health and proper eye function. Another, thiamine (sometimes called the "pep" vitamin), helps body tissue growth and helps maintain normal heart and nerve processes. A third, niacin, is helpful to digestion and also aids in attaining a healthy skin and nerves.

POLLED

SHORTHORNS

Annual Picnic and Field Day

JUNE 9, 1956

12 o'Clock Noon

Fair Grounds, Elkader, Iowa

Afternoon program starting at 1 o'clock at the **J. C. Wahls farm, St. Olaf, Ia., near Elkader.** Everyone cordially invited. Constructive program arranged.

Ask now for FREE list of Iowa **Polled** Breeders and other information. Address

WAYNE A. CARR, Secy., Cincinnati, Iowa
Iowa Polled Shorthorn Club Inc.

Annual Wisconsin State

Polled Hereford Assn.

SHOW 9:00 A. M. **SALE** 1:00 P. M.

Fair Grounds Sale Pavilion

LANCASTER, WISCONSIN
SATURDAY, JUNE 2

25 Rugged Bulls - 40 Richly-bred Females

Bulls well-grown, most all ready for service, sired by great sires, best blood lines. Bulls suitable for herd sires. The females include many bred heifers mated to top herd sires and attractive open heifers, ideal to mate to your herd bull. Best in breeding. Plan to attend. Ask now for FREE catalog. Kindly mention this publication. Address

W. M. HANLEY, Secy.
1086 Keys Ave., MADISON, WISCONSIN
Auct.: Tom Sherlock

GRISWOLD

Polled Herefords

In Wisconsin State Show and Sale

LANCASTER, WISCONSIN
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1956

6 TOP BULLS
6 BEAUTIFUL BRED HEIFERS

Bulls serviceable age, suitable for herd sires. Choice heifers, mated to outstanding herd bulls. Proven blood lines, mostly **CMR** breeding. Nothing finer, strong in best **Polled** Breeding, clean heads, excellent quality. They will please. See them. Ask for FREE catalog.

TED GRISWOLD - JOE GRISWOLD
LIVINGSTON, WISCONSIN

Farm Woodland Can Be Profitable

Farm records from the Theodore Miessner farm in Washington county, Ill., show that 25 acres of farm woodland have added $1,462 to the farm income during the past seven years.

And the best part of the whole deal, according to R. E. Nelson, extension forester on the staff of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, is that the woodland is in better condition for future production now than it was seven years ago.

The amount of timber that has been cut to produce this income has just equaled the total growth of the woodland trees, Nelson points out. And the harvesting has taken out all the lower quality and over-mature trees and has left the best ones to grow faster.

Miessner has kept accurate records of all income from the woodland and all expenses, such as charges for tractor, chain-saw hours and man-hours used in managing and harvesting the farm timber. Nelson helped him with management problems and maintained an inventory of the growing timber.

During the past seven years, woodland products valued at $2,221 have been harvested from the 25 acre woodland. The farm tractor, chain-saw and other expenses have amounted to $759. Man-hours invested in the management and harvesting of the farm timber have amounted to 1,135 hours, or about 142 eight-hour-man-days. Returns per man-hour invested have amount to $1.30.

Chief advantages of hauling green chopped forage to dairy cattle is the elimination of waste feed.

INBRED HOGS

LUCIE HYBRID BOARS

The only herd backed by 17 years performance testing.

1. Save 10 to 20% on feed.
2. Produce MEAT-TYPE hogs.
3. Raise more pigs per litter.
4. Go to market 2 weeks earlier.

1½ Million pigs sired by
LUCIE HYBRID BOARS

Guaranteed breeders. We deliver. Phone 265F6. Farm 1½ miles northwest.

LUCIE HYBRID HOG FARM, Augusta, Illinois

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L. C. BOLSON CO. DECORAH, IOWA A NAME YOU CAN TRUST IN FEEDS!

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Meat Type Hybrid — Get the Full Story
1. Save 20 lbs. feed per 100 lbs. gain.
2. Raise 1-2 more pigs per litter.
3. Go to market 2 weeks sooner.

HERE'S PROOF. Over 2 million pigs sired by Wilson Hybrid Boars—500 customers—8 years continuous increase in sales. Vaccinated for Cholera and Erysipelas, blood tested. Guaranteed breeders Free delivery. Write for free literature. Dealership available.

WILSON HYBRID HOG ASSN., Harlan, Iowa

MEAT TYPE BOARS

We have best quality boars to offer the year around. Our boars will contribute HYBRID vigor, stronger pigs, better mothers, faster gaining, on less feed per 100 lbs. of gain. Larger litters, raised to market, and a solid MEAT TYPE carcass. Save $50 to $75 per boar and buy direct. No salesman's commission to pay. Our strains are exclusive. All animals guaranteed to be clean and breeders.

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World Record Growth with

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The Production proven MEAT HOG. Ask now for FREE information. Write

AMERICAN LANDRACE ASSN.
Box 29 Nobelsville, Indiana

IOWA LANDRACE

Directory

Following Breeders now offering Quality LANDRACE:
RICHARD HUMMEL, R. 1-A, Spencer, Ia.
VICTOR V. JOHNSON, Ankeny, Ia.
MA-KO-TA FARM, R-1, Ames, Ia.
M. W. MARTIN & SON, Hancock, Ia.
WESTWIND FARM, Don & Ed Lee, Letts, Ia.
ALBERT & MARTIN CLARK, Kanawha, Ia.
DON KOCH, Latimer, Iowa
G. S. KNICKERBOCKER, Radcliffe, Ia.
DOWDEN & SON, Conrad, Iowa
Write to any of the above for FREE information.

REGISTERED

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Iowa State College foundation stock since 1948

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Weanling pigs, boars, gilts, also bred sows and gilts. SIRED BY: J. H. Landlord of Lady Giljebo and Spangloda breeding, imported in dam, also Iowa State College and USDA (Beltsville) blood lines.

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QUALITY LANDRACE

Iowa State College and imported bloodlines. Fall Boars - Bred Gilts - Unrelated Weanling Pigs. Iowa Brucellosis Free Herd No. 201. Visitors welcome. One mi. North Iowa State College.

MA-KO-TA FARM Rt. 1, AMES, IOWA

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Purebred Boars, excellent breeding, type desired for crossbred litters that mature fast. MEAT TYPE. Gilts and Sows bred for Jan., Feb. and March farrow. (Delivered.) Reasonable.

J. H. SCHROOTEN R. 1, FAIRMONT, MINN.

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POLAND CHINA Fall Boars. Herd boar prospects, with plenty of size and quality. Clean heads, good feet and legs. Priced right.

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YORKSHIRE BRED SOWS

Plenty of gilts, extreme size, quality. Bred to Straight **English** boar of great length. If you desire the best, we have them. Will farrow from Feb. to May. Farm 1½ mi. E. & ¼ mi. S. Phone Turner 2-3582.

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For FREE information about YORKSHIRES and list of Iowa Yorkshire Breeders. Write now.

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SHEEP

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STUD RAM SHOW AND SALE

Seven breeds of stud rams and ewes represented, **June 18 - 19, Fairgrounds, Oskaloosa, Iowa.** For information or catalog write

DEWEY M. JONTZ
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HORSES

SHETLAND PONY AUCTION

SUNDAY, MAY 20, 11 A. M.

175 to 225 Shetland Ponies including mares in foal or with colts at side, Shetland fillies, stallions and usable ponies.

STEWART & PAYNE PONY FARMS
Yankton, South Dakota

DOGS

NOTICE—Unsatisfactory dogs must be returned within time specified by advertiser. Buyer always pays express charges (both ways if dog is returned) unless advertiser states in advertisement that he will do so.

GERMAN SHEPHERDS

Beautiful German Shepherd Puppies. Excellent companions, intelligent and gentle. Registered, $55.00 each. Please place your order now.

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Males and spaded females, parents are willing workers, also ideal for children. Phone 3714.

HANS C. GULDAGER, ACKLEY, IOWA

SHOMONT COLLIES

Workers — Companions — Guards. Shepherd puppies from working stock. Write for free lists.

SHOMONT FARMS AND KENNELS
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— BEST YET —

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS

Guaranteed to bring home the cows. Year's trial. Choice of sex. Spayed females a specialty. Priced right.

CLOVERDALE FARM ACKLEY, IOWA

Purebred Border Collies English Shepherds

America's most useful dogs. Puppies all ages. Both sexes. Choice colors. Faithful workers. Satisfaction guaranteed.

We breed and sell our own stock.

FAIRMOUNT FARMS CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

Genuine English Shepherd and Border Collie Pups. (Either sex—also spayed females $15.00.) Order direct from this ad. Give color. (Satisfaction guaranteed.) 65,000 satisfied customers. (45 years on same farm.) Stepsired heelbriting farm dogs. No fooling. Training instructions, year trial, distemper vaccinated. Runfts Kennels, Reinbeck, Iowa.

GENUINE ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS

DISTEMPER VACCINATED

Guaranteed heelers. Year's trial, training instructions. Males, females or spayed females.

HIGHVIEW KENNELS, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

GENUINE

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS

Guaranteed heelers, year's trial. Males, females, spayed females $15.00. Training instructions. Distemper vaccinated. Also Registered Collies.

DEAN FLEMING TRAER, IOWA

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J. E. HALSEY, Box 1317, DES MOINES, IOWA

When writing to advertisers, will you please mention this paper.

Of folks and farming

By Chuck Worcester,
WMT & WMT-TV

4-H AND FFA BLUE RIBBONS represent a great achievement to young showmen. Baby beef projects should be on full feed now . . . the right feed to develop the bloom and finish needed at show time. More and more feeders are turning to the Kent Show-Feeding program that produces so many top winners every year. 44% of the blue ribbon winners in the Junior Show at the International last fall were Kent-Fed. By the way, there's a new booklet just off the press that's packed full of useful tips on feeding, fitting, training and showing livestock. It's free. Just write to Kent Feeds, Muscatine, Iowa, and ask for "How to Show a Winner."

SUNDAY MORNING is my favorite time of the week. There's something special about the whole family getting dressed up and going to church and Sunday school together. Rickie and Julie are so tickled at the opportunity to "school" this once a week like the older boys do each day. It's a welcome change for them. It's a little different story with Pete, Dave and Steve, though. We suspect them of occasional foot-dragging that means last minute hurry and rush to get there on time. One morning when Mom complained of always getting a late start, Pete commented, "I think we're getting started late earlier today."

REAL PROFIT IN THE HOG BUSINESS depends on a well-rounded feeding and management program from start to finish. After a good start with Kent Pig Nuggets, Kent 35% Pig and Sow offers the ideal supplement for your own grain to provide a growing ration that'll give you outstanding results. If you don't have facilities for grinding and mixing . . . or if you're short of grain . . . Kent Pig Grower is a complete growing feed that will cut feed costs and give you fast, cheap gains. Pig Grower gives you an easy, simple, fool-proof feed to follow famous KENT Pig Nuggets.

GREEN PASTURE is a great treat for livestock that have been in the yard all winter. We turned the Angus heifers out the other day and you should have seen the excitement. The grass was unusually slow this spring because of the cold dry weather in April. But even those short spears of blue grass tasted so good that you'd think they had been starved for a week. After a few minutes of grazing, the feeling of freedom got the best of them and the whole bunch kicked up their heels and raced off to another part of the field.

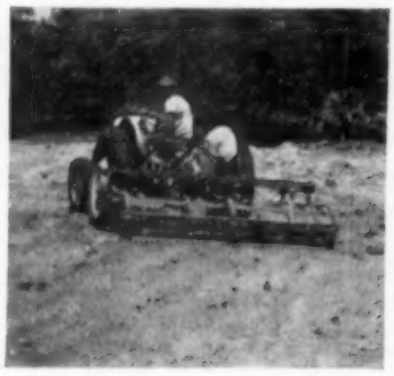
BEEF GAINS ON PASTURE can be disappointing if your cattle aren't cleaning up their grain ration. If you have that trouble, spread Kent Kattl-Bulk on top of the grain. Kent Kattl-Bulk is an appetizer, it aids and controls digestion : . . supplies the important factors needed to keep the rumen organisms functioning at peak efficiency. Thousands of highly successful midwest feeders have found Kent Kattl-Bulk will help to get cheaper gains.

FAMILY PICNICS are a favorite outdoor sport at our house. They range all the way from simply moving the supper table to the back porch . . . to the carefully planned trip to the State Park. The youngsters like the lack of restriction that a picnic permits. And the best part of picnic preparation is the hike down to the woods to find the sticks . . . to be sharpened for weiner roasting . . . new ones for each event. At the end of a summer season there's a pile of dried-out sticks that would equip a small army.

A GOOD START with your baby chicks deserves a growing program that'll give you fast, low cost gains and early laying birds. Kent Golden Grower has become as well-known for its excellence as Kent Golden Starter. Golden Grower is a complete balanced ration that provides all the growth factors your birds need. If you want to use your own grain, Kent Chic-Tur-Con Poultry Concentrate contains all of the essential ingredients lacking in corn and oats. See your Kent dealer for a suggested formula. (Advertisement)

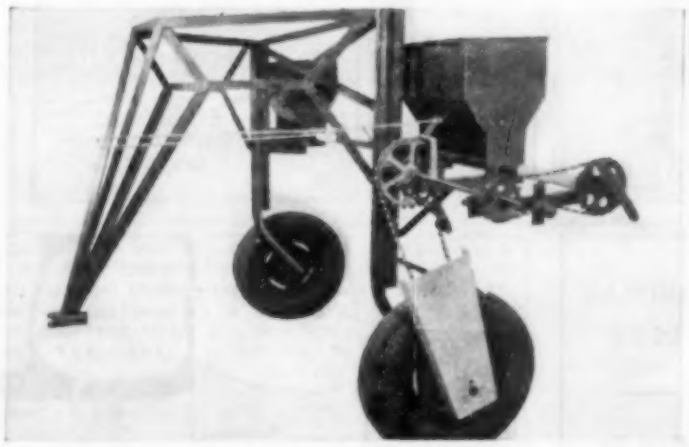
For further information about any of the products shown here, write to Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

Rotary hoe for three-point hitch has four sections, cuts 14 feet. Feature of the new rotary hoe is that the end sections can be lifted to vertical position by hydraulic power. This gives 12 foot width for traveling on roads or thru gates. Made by Minneapolis-Moline Co.



Seedbed preparation tool attaches to three-point hydraulic lift of most tractors. Said to be very effective in pulverizing and leveling. Pitch control on the tiller rake makes it do good work on all kinds of soil conditions. Made by Roseman Tractor Equipment Company.

Building is supported by steel frames. Manufacturer says skilled labor not required for construction. Frames are raised into place by tractor or auto power. Any kind of cover can be used. No interior supports to be in the way. Any length desired. Made by Pruden Products Co.



Granular DDT is applied to corn for control of corn borers with this machine. Designed to feed 10-inch wide band of insecticide into corn whorls. Comes with trailer, if wanted. Or without trailer for mounting on high clearance self-propelled equipment. Made by Comfort Equipment Co.

Pastures will yield a lot of steers for slaughter or for feeding this fall. Steer total in the country was up 14 percent January 1 over a year before.

What's Ahead...

HOG PRICES will hit a peak within the next two months. Then the price trend will be downward at least until November. That's as sure as anything can be about markets. So pigs weighing 80 pounds or more should be crowded to market weights just as rapidly as possible. Selling at light weights will also help you beat the price decline.

Homer Hush

HOG RAISERS should remember that the indicated cut in this spring pig crop is in late pigs, not in the early pigs. So hog receipts thru August may be almost up to last year's levels.

SIGNS point to lower supplies and price improvement for fat cattle this fall. Also to heavy receipts of feeder stock with lower prices. That's a combination that might boost short feeding of cattle. If it does, fat cattle prices could lose next winter what they gain this fall.

THE GENERAL CATTLE situation deserves attention from cattlemen. Total of cattle and calves in the country keeps going up despite very heavy slaughter. So slaughter must go above the present 40 million per year, if cattle numbers are held steady or reduced.

Another increase in slaughter of cattle and calves will bring another downward adjustment in cattle prices. That appears probable in the next year or two.

Farmers who buy feeder cattle should play the game cautiously with the big number of cattle hanging over the market. And this fall is a good time to start being cautious.

THE JUNE PIG CROP REPORT will be out in about a month. It will have an estimate on the present spring pig crop. Also on number of sows farmers intend to keep for fall pigs. The report has accurately indicated hog production trends in the past. It will be interesting to see if the report confirms present expectations of moderate cuts in this year's pig crops.

PROTEIN feed supplies are likely to be plentiful for another year. Supply of soybeans April 1 was a record high. Big acreage of beans is in prospect. Animal proteins are also plentiful because of heavy livestock production. It's probable that protein feed will continue to be relatively cheaper than grains in the year ahead.

FARMERS increased hogs 10 percent for 1955 over 1954. As a result, farmers' gross hog income went down 23 percent, or up towards a billion dollars. When will farmers regain that billion dollars in income? When they cut pig numbers back to about the 1954 total.

Scours cost you money – can throw your profits into a tailspin. Best protection against pigs like this is good sanitation – plus hog feeds that contain Arsanilic Acid and an antibiotic.

Now you can control scours!

Latest research shows you can give your hogs the safest, surest protection against bloody scours with Arsanilic Acid and an antibiotic in your feed.

Here's good news for hog growers! There's a new weapon to help you fight bloody scours. It's a *low-cost* feed additive called Arsanilic Acid.

Corn Belt farmers and research men who have used it report that it gives their hogs the safest, surest protection against scours. And, it's done the easy way—right in the hog feeds.

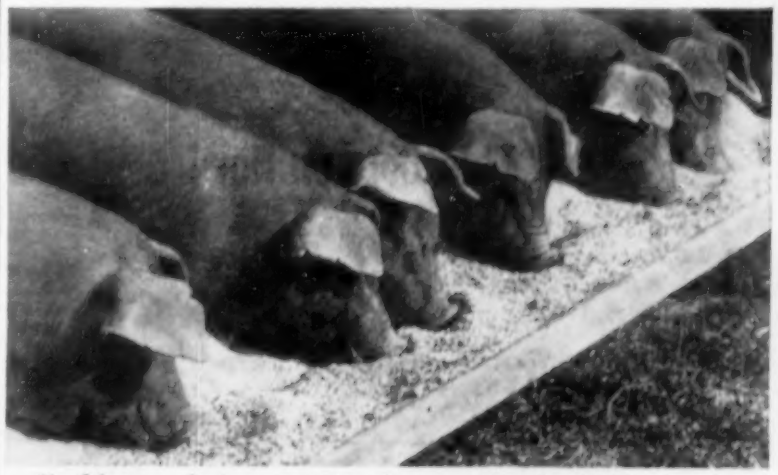
Arsanilic Acid is actually a growth stimulant—gives you such additional benefits as faster gains on less feed plus greater uniformity – fewer runts. *Adding Arsanilic Acid makes even the best feeds better!*

You'll find that feeds already fortified with antibiotics give even better performance when Arsanilic Acid is added. In University of Minnesota tests, pigs receiving a ration supplemented with Arsanilic Acid and antibiotics made 12 to 21% greater gains and showed better feed conversion than pigs receiving the same ration without Arsanilic Acid.

Arsanilic Acid is produced by Abbott Laboratories and is sold to feed manufacturers under the trade name of PRO-GEN®. More and more feed manufacturers are taking advantage of this low-cost additive because it helps to cut feed costs by sparing the requirement for antibiotics.

The next time you buy hog feeds, look for Arsanilic Acid on the feed tag. (In the superior feeds in which it's used, you'll always find it listed.)

If your dealer does not carry feeds with Arsanilic Acid, he can get full information by writing to the Chemical Sales Division, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois.



Healthy . . . faster growing pigs—on less feed! That's what you'll get when your pigs are started . . . and raised . . . on hog feeds fortified with Arsanilic Acid. It pays for itself many times over.

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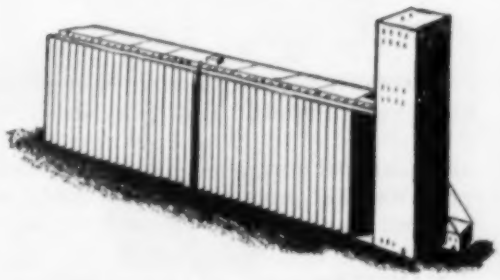

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